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hicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

THE NEWS.

rday night was "confusion twice con ed." The unterrified gathered in their th, and we will give them the credit g power inexhaustible. Yells, howls, ns, cheers, groans for the TRIBUNE for which we return thanks, bands g "Old John Brown," evidently not cted as to tunes, and when instructed hing off to "Kingdom Coming," and g their loyalty out of brazen mouths, es of all sorts, from bold treason to and water loyalty, fireworks, runaway pickpockets, eminent respecta in white waistcoat and huge sing his speech, and long lank But from Southern Indiana spouting dis y, altogether made up a funny medley. gentlemen. Have a good time. Make noise you please. Crack your cheeks bellowing, but give us a candidate and nothing to fight against until you do. t waste your time groaning at the TRI platform as speedily as possible. We for its loyalty. That don't scare us don't help your cause any. "Set up pins," we have rolled up our sleeves want to go in. Give us a man and a form to fight against, and we'll show the liveliest fight you ever saw.

e Convention of pre-Adamite fossils, ed by that ancient and awful gentleman e Kendall, who knew Noah and attended stal matters in Abraham's time, met at n Hall, on Saturday, and nominated Geo. cClellan for the Presidency. The side r was eminently respectable, and merits most dignified reverence. Butter, even e present high prices, would refuse to in their mouths, and we congratulate old gentlemen upon their successful de y of the representative of shades.

ant, through his gallant subordinate, Hancock, in utter disregard of the Chi Convention, has been winning a splen victory. On Thursday the rebels at ed Gen. Hancock at Reams' Station, to en his hold upon the Weldon railroad. r a most desperate battle they were re ed with fearful loss, leaving their dead wounded in our hands. Averill also has ased the Peace men by repulsing Early's mpt to get over into Maryland, at Wil sport. Logan also takes a hand in cap ng a line of rifle-pits and some prisoners re Atlanta.

ol. Hancock returned from Springfield Saturday, with the intelligence that the ta of Cook county will be in the vicinity 2,000. Now will our citizens make a final thorough effort, and fill up the quota, t Cook county may honor all calls of the vernment, and be saved a draft? It can done, and let it be.

old is tumbling in spite of copperhead luences to keep it up, under the influence Grant's important victory detailed in Sec ary Stanton's dispatch. It opened on urday at 253, declined to 250¼, advanced 251¾, fell to 245½, advanced to 248¾, and sed at 247½.

There is a report which needs confirma n, that a commissioner from the State vernment of Georgia is in Washington to certain what basis may be secured in hich the State of Georgia, independent of e rest of the Confederacy, may come back to the Union.

After Vallandigham's disloyal harangue on riday night the crowd called upon Hon. ohn Wentworth, who was a listener, for a peech. The Copperheads around the stand pposed that he would speak in sympathy ith their views. On the other hand he ve them a thorough Union speech, and ad ministered a scathing rebuke to the disloyal allandigham, exposing his fallacies and ointing out his southern sympathies. Dur g his remarks an attempt was made to terrupt him. He told the crowd they were t carrying out their doctrine of free peech, and said his voice was stronger and nger than theirs, and that he couldn't be wed down. He kept on and concluded s speech, which will be found in another lumn.

Elsewhere we print our usual Sunday gard of hours of service at the various hurches in the city. Democrats, Copper ads and peace strangers, are invited to take ir choice. They will find loyal preaching all of them.

The Peace Question.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Much amusement has been caused by the reports n New York of the appointment of Peace Commissioners by the President. No such commissioners have been appointed, and the idea has been abandoned. No advances will be made at present by the administration for the purpose of securing a suspension of hostilities, as it is believed that any such advances will be rejected by the rebel government, and regarded as an evidence of weakness and want of confidence in the Union cause. At the same time there is reason to believe that any propositions, or commissioners properly accredited, which might be sent by the Confederate authorities, looking to an armistice and a prospective settlement of the existing difficulties, would receive a hearing and favorable consideration.

The above is a fatal concession for the Copperhead cause, coming directly from a prominent Copperhead organ. The rebel Government "will reject any such advances," that is measures for securing a suspension of hostilities, but "there is no reason to believe that any propositions or commissioners properly accredited which might be sent by the CONFEDERATE authorities, looking to an armistice and a prospective settlement of the existing difficulties, *would receive a hearing and favorable consideration!*" Mind, this is not a Republican paper, but from the peace organ of the West. Now in the face of this, what becomes of the constantly reiterated charges that the Administration will not listen to overtures for peace? and in view of this statement that the Federal Government will entertain proposals for peace, but that the rebel authorities will not, made by a Copperhead paper itself, we ask what is to be done? What do the peace men want done? We have asked this question repeatedly, and we have never had an answer. Dare any individual Copperhead or Copperhead paper answer? Until that time, there is no room for argument, and no sense in talking about peace. It is twaddle unworthy of men pretending even to an ordinary share of common intelligence.

McCLELLAN.

C. Chauncey Burr on his Availability.

Excellent Reading for the Chicago Convention.

We print the following extracts from an article in the *Old Guard*, a journal well known to "Democrats," and edited by C. Chauncey Burr, a bright and shining peace light—a man who is a whole olive tree, berries and all, in the matter of peace. The magazine is the number for August, and the article is entitled "Gen. McClellan's Availability Examined." We print it gratis for the benefit of our peace friends in the Convention about to assemble. Burr in his introduction gives McClellan the credit of being an amiable gentleman and a good general (!) but urges that he "does not possess the great and peculiar statesmanship necessary to bring our country out of this gulf of catastrophes." He further says that McClellan's nomination upon the ground of *availability* "would be a crime as well as a folly." We now proceed with our extracts from the article:

WHAT MCCLELLAN MUST DO.—If Gen. McClellan is the choice of the Convention, and will frankly accept the nomination on a clearly defined platform of peace and Democratic truth, we shall certainly find no cause to complain of him. We could not hesitate to support him; but we speak advisedly when we say that neither he nor any other man can receive the support of the masses of the Democratic party on any other platform.

IS M'CLELLAN A DEMOCRAT?

We take it for granted, however, that the Chicago Convention will plant itself firmly on a platform of Democratic principles. After so doing, if it is wise and consistent, it will nominate some man of ability and statesmanship, who represents those principles. Is General McClellan that man? General McClellan's record, and the two or three speeches he has made, are in direct antagonism to the overruling principles of the Democracy.

M'CLELLAN'S ARREST ORDER.

Burr then refers to the order of McClellan to Banks, for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, dated Sept. 12, 1861, and especially to the following extract:

GENERAL: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination. [illegible] of the chief men in the affair [illegible]-day. When they meet on the [illegible] have everything prepared to [illegible] and be sure that none escape.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Hancock Attacked at Reams' Station.

The Rebels Repulsed with Fearful Loss—Their Dead and Wounded in Our Hands.

EARLY REPULSED BY AVERILL AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A Peace Commissioner from Georgia at Washington.

SHERMAN MOVING TO THE REAR OF ATLANTA.

Great Tumble in the Gold Market.

THE QUOTA OF COOK COUNTY REDUCED TO 2,000.

Latest from the Indian War.

LATER FROM MOBILE—A NAVY RECONNOISSANCE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

On Thursday, General Hancock, who was south of Reams' Station, was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy every time. At five and a half in the evening a combined assault was made on his center and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Official details are given in dispatches from Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock. We hold the Weldon Railroad.

In a dispatch dated 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, General Grant says: "Their loss of this "road seems to be a blow that the enemy cannot "stand. I think I do not overstate the enemy's "loss in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and "wounded. We lost heavily, but mostly in captured."

General Grant also makes the following report Thursday morning:

The enemy drove in Butler's line of pickets. The guard soon rallied and drove the enemy back and re-established their line. We lost one killed, sixteen wounded and fourteen missing. Two commanding officers and thirty-nine men were captured from the enemy.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

The following are official dispatches from Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock:

2D ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26.

The attack at about 5:30 p. m. was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox in the center and Heath on the left. The enemy formed in the woods and placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonading, lasting 15 minutes when they assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his left. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy gained a slight foot-hold. They soon attacked the extreme left and drove Gibbons division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to General Miles and Banks during the repeated assaults.

Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line and the enemy however pressing on with great enthusiasm, were checked by dismounted cavalry under Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained the best of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. The work was done by such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers. Fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated. The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 200 horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line. They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry, will not exceed 1,500 or 1,600.

Captain Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded—dying during the night. Col. Walker is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in character, though the numbers engaged give less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this morning prisoners from the field from Wilcox's and Heath's divisions. Maj. Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. He said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

W. S. HANCOCK.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, 12:20 p. m., Aug. 26.—A safeguard that was left on the battle field remained there until after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and, doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared results to-day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE.

The following is received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26—1 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. They did not leave the field until after sunrise. At this time nearly all the enemy had left towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded. He also conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. Lameguard says he was over the field and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields but never saw such a sight.

I have instructed General Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The New York *Times'* special at City Point says: "About four o'clock Thursday morning, the enemy in front of Butler's right wing made a sortie and were repulsed. We took 60 prisoners, including two officers. The attack was probably intended to feel our strength, the fact having doubtless become known that there were changes taking place yesterday in the disposition of our troops. On our side the casualties were twenty.

"Elsewhere in the army all is quiet."

The *Commercial's* Washington special says General Hancock reports the loss of two batteries. Other accounts say fourteen guns were captured. Captain Sleeper, of the 10th Massachusetts battery, was captured, after he was wounded, and sixteen of his men and fifty-four horses killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Passengers by the mail boat from City Point report that on Thursday a division of the 2d corps, in the vicinity of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, were attacked by a large force of rebels, supposed to be General Hill's entire corps, and were compelled to fall back, which they did gradually, disputing however, every inch of ground, and fighting most of the distance hand to hand. At 4 o'clock the fighting was still progressing, but our men had gained a fair position, and movements were being made calculated to put the enemy on the retrograde in turn.

It is reported that we lost three batteries, including Sleeper's celebrated Massachusetts battery, the Captain of which was wounded early in the day.

Later information of the fighting on Thursday in which Hancock was engaged with the enemy at Ream's station, is to the effect that at about four o'clock he was reinforced from the 5th corps, and the enemy, after making several desperate assaults upon our lines, was badly repulsed, and retreated leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

It is also reported that we captured the guns taken by the rebels earlier in the day. The rebels lost terribly in the battle of Thursday, even more it is estimated, than in their repulse of Sunday.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.—The attack on the 2d corps by the rebels yesterday was in overwhelming force, and was almost upon the point of overpowering that corps, when the 5th corps came up and the enemy were repulsed and drawn from the field. The loss on both sides about equal. We still hold the coveted Weldon Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is stated, unofficially, that at the time of the attack on Gen. Hancock he was engaged in the work of destruction on the Weldon Railroad, and his men being scattered in detachments along a considerable line, the rebels were able to do some damage before our forces could be concentrated. The rebels made a capture of some guns, it is said by the aid of their sharp [illegible], who shot the horses and men, and then made a rush for the guns, dragging them in to their skirmish lines. It is doubtful if they got any off the field. These batteries, as organized, consist of only four guns to each battery, and consequently if the rebels had succeeded in carrying off all the batteries they are reported to have held at one time, it would have been but sixteen guns.

Gen. Barlow's division of the second corps is said to have lost considerably in prisoners at the time Gen. Hill made his first onset.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Progress of the Indian War—The Missouri Guerillas—Large Fire—Female Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27, 1864.

Late advices from Fort Leavenworth state that a large body of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Saline rivers, and messengers bearing important dispatches to Fort Larned were turned back. The valleys of Western Kansas swarm with them. The red devils have obtained during the last six weeks at least three thousand horses and mules, besides cattle.

George Pennett Bachman, at Cimaron crossing of Arkansas river, Santa Fe road, lost 139 fine mules. The stock of Company A, 1st Colorado cavalry, was also captured about ten days since.

Gen. Blunt has arrived.

The settlers in Lelay and adjoining western counties are encamped upon the Republican, thirty miles northwest of Fort Riley. About fifty families are there.

A fellow named Peter F. Walzer has been arrested by order of the Provost-Marshal, on a charge of enlisting men as substitutes for Ohio and other States, and released on giving bond in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance.

Ten female secessionists gathered up at Warrensburg, and other portions of Gen. Pleasanton's command, reached the city last evening, by the Pacific Railroad. They are set down for trial on various charges.

The first broad-guage train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, containing the officials of the road and a few invited guests, arrived here this morning, direct from New York, without change of cars, in forty-four hours running time.

A fire this morning on 10th street destroyed three buildings and nearly all their contents. Loss $22,000; partially insured.

The guerillas are leaving Platte, Ray and Clay for the south side of the Missouri River, as fast as possible in the vicinity of Boone and Calaway. They are crossing from the south side to the north. Fears are entertained that a large force is now in Missouri, and but await concentration to begin their work. Resident rebels themselves are becoming alarmed for fear of their own safety. They say there is now a foreign force among us and that they cannot control or influence it. Active measures are being taken to meet the fiends at any point, and should an outbreak occur, it will be short and decisive.

FROM AURORA.

Great Union Mass Meeting—Immense Enthusiasm—Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

AURORA, ILL., Aug. 27.

One of the greatest mass meetings ever held in Kane county came off to-day. Fifteen thousand people were present on the grounds from the various towns in the county, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Wm. Bross, Esq., of the Chicago TRIBUNE, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, opened the meeting with an effective and eloquent speech, followed by the gallant Dick Oglesby, with one of his best efforts. Gen. Ben. Prentiss and Clark E. Carr also made eloquent speeches. This evening the ground will be brilliantly illuminated, and speeches will be made by Gen. Farnsworth, Dr. Forrester, E. A. Storrs, McLane and others. The Lombard Brothers furnished some magnificent music. Kane county is wide awake and will roll up a terrific majority in November.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Attempt to Assassinate an Editor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 27.

A desperado named John Pendergast, attempted to assassinate Mr. Otis, local editor of the *Pioneer* on Friday evening, by shooting him with a revolver. Mr. Otis received two or three painful but not serious wounds. The provocation was an article reflecting on Pendergast's conduct. The latter was arrested and held to bail in the sum of six hundred dollars.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important from Mobile—Interesting New Orleans and Memphis News.

CAIRO, August 26.—The steamers Continental and Leviathan No. 2 have arrived. Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, corrects the statement published in the New Orleans papers concerning the exchange of prisoners at Tyler, Texas, and says that no rights have been waived temporarily, leaving all matters in dispute where they stood before.

The next steamer for New York, the Fung Shung, would leave on the 21st inst.

A communication, dated Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, Aug. 16th, says: A naval reconnoissance, towards Mobile, on the 15th, found formidable but not insurmountable obstructions, besides batteries, rams and sunken vessels. There is a very strong casemated fort, mounting 10 guns in all the spaces between batteries and vessels, and on both shores piles are driven, the tops of which are sawed off just below the surface of the water, and have heavy iron bolts in them sharpened at the upper ends, so as to tear off the bottom of boats passing over them. Men are seen working on two curious looking contrivances. The wharves are crowded with steamboats, among which are four English built crafts, probably blockade-runners. The streets of the city are deserted, and the rebels completely cut off riverward.

The general health of the army and navy is good. The fleet is still pounding away at Fort Morgan with considerable effect. No casualties on our side.

Information from the Rio Grande says the rebel Gen. Ford occupied Brownsville two days after our forces evacuated it, and proceeded to rent out the property of the Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued to exercise his functions. Ford had only a small force, and evidently is prepared to make a rapid retreat if necessary.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting cotton now at Memphis to be shipped North. Also, an order establishing supply stores in the district of West Tennessee, stating the amount of supplies which may be imported to such places. Memphis is limited to ten millions per month; Paducah a hundred thousand; Columbus thirty thousand—the same to be sold only by loyal merchants to loyal persons residing in the limits of the district. The order also provides that no contraband war liquors, drugs, medicines, salt, cotton cards and gray cloth be imported, except with the approval of the commanding general. Merchants at Memphis having cotton cards or gray cloth are ordered immediately to ship them to some loyal State.

Estimates place our loss in the recent raid on Memphis at 15 killed, 60 wounded and 140 missing, the latter including 89 citizens. The raiders are said to have had 229 prisoners at Hernando Sunday night. The rebel loss was 20 killed, 100 wounded and 30 missing. Gen. Washburn compliments the officers and men of the Memphis militia for their prompt and soldierly conduct in defence of the city against Forrest.

The Government transport J. C. Miller was captured, burned and plundered on the 8th, in the Arkansas river between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, by guerillas. All the persons aboard, including 20 soldiers, were taken prisoners.

FROM DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Great Democratic Peace Meeting—20,000 to 25,000 People Present—The Resolutions Adopted.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Aug. 26.—The great Democratic peace meeting in this city to-day was the largest and most enthusiastic one ever held in the State. The procession was half an hour passing one point. It was addressed at length by Henry Clay Dean, John F. Duncombe, D. A. Mahony and others. The crowd numbered from 20,000 to 25,000.

Another meeting was held in the evening, which was nearly as large as that of the daytime. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated by thousands of lights.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for immediate peace; refusing to support any man or set of men who are in favor of a continuation of the war; declaring the conscription act unconstitutional and illegal; and placing the responsibility of whatever evils may befall the country by arbitrary attempts to enforce conscription of white men to give their lives for the emancipation of slave negroes, on the President and his partisan advisers.

The day will be long remembered by the democracy of this section. The Northwestern Democracy are a unit for peace, and that is what they will declare in the Chicago convention.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

General Logan Captures Rebel Rifle-Pits—Rebel Deserters at the Rate of 100 a Day—Generals Dodge and Ransom, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 27.—A private letter from an officer in General Sherman's army, dated August 18th, says:

General Logan advanced yesterday and took the rebel rifle-pits in his front, and about fifty prisoners. Large numbers of deserters are coming into the 14th corps. One hundred and sixty-five came in yesterday, eighty in one body. We must be averaging 100 deserters per day from the rebel army. The deserters give rather dubious accounts of short rations, etc.

General Dodge, commander of the 16th army corps, having been wounded, General T. E. G. Ransom has been assigned to the command of the corps. General Dodge was wounded in the head, his scalp being torn up to the skull, but no bone fractured. He will probably be laid up for several weeks.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—The *Gazette's* Atlanta dispatch says: "Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon Road at various places for a distance of fourteen miles, and captured and burned trains *en route* for Atlanta. On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon, and two hundred prisoners. Afterwards he met another force, which pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but one of the guns and most of the prisoners. He made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with the loss of one hundred men. Severe damage was done to the rebel communications."

GREAT STORM.

Terrific Tempest in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—A Train blown off the Track—Passengers Injured—Damage to Buildings, &c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The storm yesterday afternoon was very severe. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left at half past four yesterday afternoon, was blown from the track, thirteen miles west of Lawrenceburg, and the cars tumbled down an embankment twelve feet. No particulars are known, but it is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed. The train contained a number of delegates *en route* for the Chicago Convention.

The storm was severe at Columbus, uprooting trees, and flooding streets with water.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

A City Full of Democracy—The McClellan Stock Falling in the Market—Our Visitors—Personal Sketches—A Train off the Track—Railroad Voting.

The McClellan Men Out—His Friends Let off Fire-works, and Talk—What they Said and Did—Side Shows.

THE INVINCIBLE CLUB ROOMS—CAPTAIN RYNDERS DELIVERS HIMSELF OF A SPEECH.

George F. Train on an Independent Ticket.

IN FRONT OF THE SHERMAN HOUSE—VIOLENT TIRADES—THE ANGEL OF PEACE—BONFIRES AND ROCKETS—GOING MAD.

The attendance upon the great Copperhead National Convention is hourly gaining in proportions. Every train that reaches our city is laden with enthusiastic believers in the principles of the new gospel. If there be no let up in this extraordinary influx of strangers quiet peaceable men will lose their identity.

The hotels are full, the streets are full. Chicago has not had such a visitation since—we do not know when. The Convention proper has not yet convened, but the preliminary work is in a forward state of completion. Caucusing and wire-pulling are at their culmination and if "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," then may the "great part" rest secure in the belief that their work will be fruitful. May it not be that too many physicians will kill the patient?

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.

The McClellan men were not so buoyant on Saturday as they were on *Friday*; nor were they so buoyant on Friday as on Thursday. In truth the pertinacity and determination of the Peace men are telling upon them. Had the Peace men the money at their command which the Policy men boast of, and really have, McClellan would be no where. A man of far more talent and ability as a statesman, viz: Pendleton, of Ohio, if he had half the means at his command that is wielded by McClellan's supporters, he would distance the latter in the race. In fact Little Mac is run by the "bloated aristocrats" of the democratic party. He is the candidate of the money-brokers of Wall street and the great railroad corporation of New York and New England. The democratic party used to boast in Jefferson and Madison's times, that it was the poor man's party. It denounced banks and corporations bitterly and unceasingly. Now, how is the mighty fallen? It is controlled by Austrian Jew bankers, like Belmont, and codfish aristocrats and railway kings, like Dean Richmond. The glory hath departed from it. Never in the history of any party in this country was so much money expended to influence, by outside pressure, a deliberative body as at this Convention. The thing is done, too, unblushingly. The satellites of the shoddy aristocracy have no modesty in their demeanor. They are shameless. Such an exhibition of political debauchery was never exhibited. The question arises, how is the candidate ever to repay his supporters for the money they are expending for him? If he only bleeds the treasury in the proportion that his friends bleed for him, the consequences to the country will be fearful. The peace men co-operate bitterly at this debauchery of the party by the advocates of McClellan. At the same time they see in it a means of furthering their own ends and are getting terms every day from the shoddy aristocrats favorable to their friends of the South. The utter indifference manifested by many of the McClellan men as to whether their candidate is to run on a peace platform, or any platform at all, is a very bad indication of the public conscience. The Democratic party, once so particular as respected its platform, is now reduced to a mere faction, apparently dependent upon the breath of one man for its existence. The McClellan men, *per se*, who are in a large majority outside the delegations, consider the democratic party at the present day entirely embodied in the person of Gen. B. McClellan. He is the party.

A few fools on Saturday, of the War Democratic stripe (there are enough of them in the Democratic party to fill a seven by nine village school-house), thought that they saw the coming man in the person of Gen. Dix of New York. God help them, poor souls; there is as much chance of his being nominated by the hireling peace crew who are here to complete the work commenced by the Southern traitors at Charleston, as of the Angel Gabriel receiving that distinguished honor. There is too much earnestness in the manner in which Gen. Dix is helping to carry on the war to please these peace-makers and paid minions of Jew bankers and railway monopolists. If Dix gets a vote, it will very much surprise us. This is a peace convention—a peace at any price. The word stares you from the face of every delegate you meet. It is impressed on every thing connected with it. It is the open sesame to the heart of every genuine Democrat in the United States to-day.

The peace men have not the armistice plank to start on. This they consider as equivalent to recognition, or at least to the abandonment of the war. Stop the war for a month, say they, and it will never be resumed again. In this they are honest. The armistice plank is the plank for them. Let them secure this to Jeff. Davis, and he will take care of the balance. The proposition of Dean Richmond—to whip the South if they could not be coaxed back—is laughed at, but is objected to as insulting to a great and chivalrous people. That is the main objection. As a matter of fact it amounts to nothing, but as a matter of etiquette a great deal. They say it is not gentlemanly, but on the contrary the part of a bully to threaten, especially our equals. In fact the peace men demand that no threats shall be used. Nor are any terms of reconstruction to be defined. A general declaration in favor of the Union and Constitution will not be objected to in the platform of Jeff. Davis & Co.

The statement in an evening paper, that Illinois Wisconsin and Minnesota are in favor of McClellan on a war platform, will be a matter of news to the delegates from these States. The first choice of Illinois is not McClellan. As to a war platform there is not a corporal's guard of delegates from those three States in favor of it.

The great point of difficulty to be overcome by the platform makers is that it shall not squint at the recognition of the South, at the same time that it shall not pronounce against it. The peace men are satisfied if all terms of peace are left to be settled hereafter. Give us the armistice, they say, and talk about terms afterwards.

Belmont, of New York, calls the Convention to order at 12 o'clock, and Governor Seymour, of New York, will be permanent Chairman. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, will open with prayer.

The Vice Presidency remains as yesterday. It is claimed by Kentucky, but Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, is strongly urged.

The fossil exhibition at Bryan Hall on Saturday was my suggestion. We thought the old Whig and Native American parties were dead and buried long, long ago; but here was old Amos Kendall acting the part of resurrectionist to them, and that, too, after he had years ago helped to kill and lay them in the grave. It was a ghostly sight to see General Jackson's Post Master General making over the remnant of the party of Clay and Webster to the minions of Jeff. Davis & Co. But where was there ever a chance for the old Know Nothing party to play into the hands of the secessionists that they did not improve? True to their ineradicable instincts, they galvanized the old concern into life for a few brief moments, on Saturday last, in order once more to do the bidding of pro-slavery man-stealers and woman-whippers, and thus re-enact the infamy of their lives long after they had given up the ghost, at least to all outward appearance.

As the McClellan stock goes down the Seymour stock goes up. The friends of the latter are working quietly, but surely. Let Seymour and Pendleton coalesce and they will make a team that can easily pull either through the convention with perfect ease.

Fernando Wood was introduced to the Wisconsin delegation yesterday. One of the delegation remarked that Wisconsin was for peace, but the delegation was not satisfied how it could be obtained. Mr. Wood replied, "Gentlemen, we can have no peace except through an armistice and a national convention. Let the Democratic Convention adopt one resolution embracing these propositions, and we will be successful with any candidate. After the armistice convention is called, let it decide upon the *terms of peace*." This was received with much favor by the Wisconsin delegates.

MORE VISITORS.

The New York city delegation is a very strong one. The following brief sketches are intended to explain who they are, and how they look.

AUGUST BELMONT.

Confessedly at the head of the city delegation stands the name of August Belmont. He is a German by birth, but many years a resident of New York. He is a banker, belongs to a class of wealthy and liberal democrats, and "shells out" liberally whenever party exigencies require it. He is made much of by Little Mac., and in the event of his election, would receive the tender of a first class foreign mission. He is an early and faithful adherent of Little Mac's cause. Mr. Belmont is a small, dark complexioned man, with Jewish cast of features, speaks with a decided German accent, and limps from the effect of a wound received in a duel some years ago. He is the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, appointed in 1860.

JAMES M'MAHON

is a livery stable keeper, an alderman, and an Irishman. He is forty years old, dark complexioned, medium sized, and a rattling, rollicking son of the Green Isle. He controls the Mozart Hall wing of the Democratic party of the city of New York. He is a man of decided talents, and a capital judge of horse flesh.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN

is one of the War quadrupeds of the old Democratic Party, and has sat by the Council Fires of old Tammany from time immemorial. He is a well preserved, fine looking portly gentleman, sixty years old, with a face as sound as an apple, and a cherry blooming countenance, one who does not evidently let the spirit mortify the flesh. He is a capital office holder, and has been the recipient of official favors from the people for the last thirty years. Until recently, he has held the office of City Inspector of New York, from which he was removed by Mayor Opdyke to make room for Ex-Alderman Boole. Mr. Delevan is now one of the assessors in the Tax Department of that city.

IGNATIUS FLYNN.

This delegate is a "tavern keeper," and holds forth in an institution that has been for many years, a noted place of resort for the Democrats of the Ninth Ward of New York city. He is said to be active, intelligent full of business, don't wear whiskers good natured, about forty, and wields considerable influence among the shoulder hitters and roughs of the great metropolis. Ignatius has never held an office to our knowledge. He is above the average of Ward politicians, and deserves, and expects to get one from Little Mac. He belongs to the Mozart wing of the party, but hates Fernando Wood as the devil is said to hate holy water.

OSWALD OTTENDORF.

This gentleman, as his name indicates, is a German, and the editor and proprietor of the German War Democratic daily, the *Staats Zeitung* of New York. His personal characteristics are thus described: He is a tall, slender, angular man, with a pale face and light hair, and is perpetually accompanied by a cane and a cigar. He swears by St. Tammany, and he has supported with all his energy the war for the subjugation of our Southern brethren. This gentleman and August Belmont are the only Germans on the delegation from the State of New York.

JOHN KELLY.

John Kelly is ex-sheriff and ex-Member of Congress, an Irishman, and a sensible man, as New York politicians go. He began political life as an alderman, and has mounted the ladder step by step, until he has secured the power to decide what further political honors he will take, and they will be tendered him. He is a slowly built, powerful man, of between fifty and sixty, cordial and sincere, and a high reputation for honesty.

HENRY HILTON.

This gentleman is an ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was formerly a law partner of the late Greene C. Bronson. He is a large, heavily built gentleman, and genial in face and manners. Judge Hilton belongs to the McKeon organization, although unlike McKeon he is in favor of a war policy.

LUKE F. COZZANS.

This gentleman was one of the speakers from the Sherman House balcony on Friday night. He is State Senator from New York city, and an Irishman. He is forty years old, and accounted a fair representative man. At present he is President of the Young Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Cozzans is a Mozarter, but like many of that organization opposed to Fernando Wood.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

This Irishman was once a Judge in New York, stands six feet six in his stockings and weighs three hundred pounds avoirdupois. His friends call him the "Big Judge." He is a man of unfailing good nature, fun and shrewd common sense. He is extremely popular among his Irish fellow-citizens, and was last fall re-elected Police Justice for six years.

JOHN M'KEON.

John McKeon was formerly member of Congress and District Attorney, both for the State of New York, during the administration of the old Public Functionary. He is a florid, active, go ahead, impulsive Irishman, an ardent partisan, and a Catholic. He belongs to the ultra disunion peace faction of the party. Mr. McKeon is fifty years old, but he looks no older than thirty.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

This gentleman is a well known knight of the scissors. He took his first lessons of Edwin Croswell in the Albany *Argus*, whence he came to New York, and started the *Daily News*, now edited by Ben Wood. Mr. Tucker was Secretary of State in 1857, and is now Surrogate of the the county of New York. He is an ultra disunion peace man. In person he is tall and active, courteous in his manner, and possesses considerable influence as a party leader. He is emphatically an anti-Wood man.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden is a lawyer of prominence, cool, deliberate, and quiet in manner, and a man of unbounded influence in the Democratic party. He is fifty years old, small and delicate in personal appearance. He was a prominent member of the Van Buren party, in 1848, and after the fusion of the Hunker and Barnburner factions, was the "soft" candidate for Attorney General of the State in 1855, but was defeated. He never held an office.

THOMAS M'SHEDON.

This gentleman was formerly a stationer and an alderman. He has been for many years an active ward politician, and belongs to the McKeon General Committee. He is forty-five years old, small in stature, quick and impulsive in character, and a man of considerable local influence.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS

The following additional distinguished arrivals are reported at the Tremont House:

Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland; John B. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Thomas J. Campau, of Michigan; T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Ellis B. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania; J. L. Riddell, of Louisiana; Gen. Daniel Snyder, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware; J. J. O'Fallon, of St Louis; Messrs. Matthew Hale Smith ("Burleigh") and Stephen N. Stockwell, of the Boston *Journal*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has been crucified anew, if we may believe the report that circulates quite openly upon the streets of our city. It is said that the proprietor of an unliquidated hotel account for $2,800, contracted by the distinguished exile while sojourning in the Queen's dominions, is in town, and that the bill has been placed in the hands of an eminent legal firm. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor.

On Saturday Vallandigham's friends introduced him to Dean Richmond, and the former while arguing his claims upon the party, alluded to his record during the years 1862 and 1863, when the Dean cut him short by saying—"Damn your long record—no man now needs a record more than a week old." Val. subsided.

WHISKY.

The whisky market is dreadfully excited, and fashionable drinks at popular saloons are going up with fearful rapidity. We quote brandy smashes and sherry cobblers at thirty cents, and firm. By Monday two drinks for a dollar will be the tariff, gentlemen. It is consoling to know, when we reflect upon this rapid appreciation in the prices of liquids, that these rebellious-disunion peace-whisky-drinkers are contributing their money to pay the interest on the public debt, which by and by they propose to repudiate.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The hens sympathize with this appreciation in the price of liquids. Eggs and poultry have advanced fifty per cent. The former took an upward jump of six cents a dozen on Saturday, and the last an advance of a dollar a dozen. Are we to be afflicted with famine as well as the National Convention? Won't Col. Stambaugh, of Ohio—the man who proposed to impanel a jury of negroes in Chicago, and make the editor of this paper the foreman thereof—please turn his distinguished attention hen-wards?

A NEW JERSEY DELEGATE.

The headquarters of the New Jersey delegation are at the Tremont House. It is well understood that this State is an Independent Nation, and celebrated for its peaches and water melons. Its inhabitants believe in the predestination of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the immortality of Commodore Stockton. Notwithstanding it belongs to another age and a more ancient generation, as it always votes the straight "Democratic" ticket, its delegates very properly have seats in the Democratic National Convention. One of these delegates excited at the prospect of losing his whisky rations, delivered himself of a violent and characteristic speech to an admiring crowd, at the Tremont House, yesterday. It was about 11 o'clock, when the "delegate" entered the rotunda slightly "elevated"—a little chap, four feet and a half high, with sandy hair, sandy beard, and sandy eyes, and wearing his hat on the back of his head, at an angle of forty-five degrees, more or less. Elevating his hand, and striking an attitude, the "Jarsey" man said:

"By G——d, gentlemen, I'm from the only State what never has given a Republican majority, by G—d. I've been to the Legislater, and never voted a man or a dollar for the d—d Abolition war. I want McClellan nominated, and by G—d, and I'll never vote for no peace man, and the independent State of "Jarsey" won't vote for no peace man. Them's my sentiments all the time, by G—d."

EXTRA BILLY SMITH.

This gentleman, once a member of Congress from Virginia, is said to have arrived in this city, as bearer of propositions from the Virginia rebels to their Northern allies. It is said that for two days he has been closeted with the delegations from the Western States. The propositions he makes are: 1st. A general armistice for 90 days; 2d. A National Convention; 3d. The nomination of Millard Fillmore. He says that if these propositions are acceded to, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida will come back into the Union within ninety days, and that they will be speedily followed by Virginia and Alabama. He says the South will not treat with Lincoln. He and his friends are against McClellan, but if Fillmore cannot be nominated, they will accept him, provided they agree to an armistice and a National Convention. McClellan has the respect and gratitude of the South.

DELEGATES ON THE WAY.

The following correspondence from Albion, Mich., indicates the way in which the "undefiled" get up the steam on their travels:

"The great guns of the Chicago Convention have just passed through, and as the train stopped for dinner, did us the honor to explain to us their views upon momentous things.

Secessionists, semi-secessionists, (or Copperheads in political slang,) with many Republicans, composed the crowd which met to see the asses in lion's skins.

Gov. Seymour first appeared, and looked like a man about fifty-five years of age, with bald head and forehead, and keen dark eyes. His speech was to the effect that he was going to Chicago to preserve the Union, restore the laws, send the sons of Republican as well as Democratic mothers, to their homes, stop the bloodshed which ravaged the South, and let our brethren in arms look again upon an undivided land. That the last four years of tyranny, rapine and bloodshed, should be remembered but as a dreadful dream, and the old flag would float full of joy and peace from the mountains of New England to the Gulf of Mexico.

A gentleman by the name of Sanford Church was to have spoken, but was supplanted in some manner by that remarkably uncommon idiot, George Francis Train, who informed the people that they had called for a *Church* but had to take the *Train*. He sprang up like a showman or auctioneer, screaming and gesticulating.

Most of his speech was in doggrel rhyme, and so rapidly delivered that it was difficult to comprehend it, but it ended with a parody on Sir John Moore, and informed the public that

'Not a freeman discharged a farewell shout
O'er the grave where Old Abraham we buried.'

In appearance he is short, with a round, rather good-looking face, and a mop of curly hair that looks as if combs were its natural enemies. He might pass for a fashionable saloon keeper, a billiard proprietor, a fancy steamboat clerk, or a hotel runner of the dandified swell order. As he left he raised his hat right regally, kissed his hand and bowed his acknowledgments as if the small crowd, and still smaller canon, were in his honor rather than Seymour's.

What he has to do in the Convention has not yet appeared: whether he travels with the circus or is only a side show.

RAILROAD VOTING.

A vote was taken on the Burlington train that arrived on Saturday evening. The train was largely filled with Copperheads coming into the Convention:

McClellan	85	Pierce	3
Vallandigham	16	Jeff. Davis	3
Horatio Seymour	35	Lincoln	39
Thos. H. Seymour	5	Fremont	10
Fillmore	21	Butler	1

Anti-McClellan Cops. 83, majority for Mac. 2—close nipping.

HOW GEORGE F. TRAIN WAS DELEGATED TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The "Democratic" Territorial Convention of Nebraska, among other delegates, selected one Rickey, a German, to go to Chicago. Rickey sold his proxy to a merchant in Omaha, by the name of McGeath, for ten dollars, but J. Sterling Morton, another delegate, had promised Rickey's proxy to G. F. Train—McGeath refused to give way, and so Train was sent for. Morton felt like accommodating Train, because he had promised to colonize a large number of Irish in the Territory to work on the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and thus aid the party. McGeath held out, and as a last resort George Francis said "he be d—d if they should have a single Irishman, unless he was sent to Chicago." This *pressure* was too great—McGeath gave way, and that is how George Francis Train came to Chicago as a delegate to the Copperhead Convention.

A MINE SPRUNG.

After careful investigation, the TRIBUNE is satisfied that there is no truth in the rumor that the amphitheater was mined, and undercut with gunpowder, ready to be blown up in right royal style after the fashion of Guy Fawkes, &c. The democracy need not mind the report. Our reporter yesterday paid a visit of exploration to the vicinity, and with the aid of an army glass inspected the surroundings. He is confident that from the lake shore no such work has been pushed nor from the open ground. The sap, if any, has been run from some neighboring cellar, and we advise our misguided brethren to appoint a special committee to inquire into the loyalty of their neighbors to the "faith." We should be sorry to see an explosion. The gentlemen will make blow enough without getting blown up themselves. Candidly it would be putting some of their "dark lanterns" to the only use of which they are susceptible, to send them on a voyage of discovery in the cellars. The TRIBUNE is however disposed to regard the whole thing as a *canard* got up to frighten the *lame ducks*. Why should they be afraid? The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.

IN THE EVENING

The Democracy were jubilant on Saturday evening and exceedingly loquacious. It was talk on the streets, talk in every hall where they could gain an entrance, talk everywhere. There was somebody to talk to. The streets at least were full. There was plenty of noise.

M'CLELLAN DEMONSTRATION.

The friends and admirers of McClellan—the grave-digger—had rather the advantage in point of position and did their best to take full advantage of it. They met in the afternoon in Bryan Hall, and succeeded in accomplishing this without opposition. This was a necessary step, or he would have had no nomination at all. Friday their chances grew "small by degrees, and beautifully less," they decided on taking time by the *forelock*, and holding a grand ratification meeting in advance; that is ratifying *their* choice as a preliminary to cramming him down the throats of their brother factionists. That the attempt was in bad taste, need excite no surprise, since the gentlemen of the party have never been remarkable for the display of good sense. Even their martyr, Vallandigham, had not the audacity to come *forward* till fairly dragged forth by his friends.

The McClellan men gathered in considerable numbers in the evening. It was evident that they had determined on making a grand effort at effecting an imposing demonstration—one which should awe the opposition into submission. This is their forte—the leading idea impressed upon them by their bell-wether as the only chance of success. It remains to be ascertained how far they are able to accomplish the darling object of their ambition.

The demonstration was intended to be a magnificent one, and it succeeded in this: that if any one were in the *dark* as to the result of the coming convention, they threw *light* on the subject. The Court House railings, inside the square were studded round with flags of the McClellan 'geans, each one supplied with an oil lamp, the contents of which might grease the wheels of the presidential car on its passage to the White House. The north section of the square was fitted with what was intended to be an imposing galaxy of light. A huge gallows was erected, and thereon was twined coil on coil of gas pipe, with jets forming the name of McClellan, announcing that he is "our only hope," and other verbal tokens of abject submission to the coming one. Then the fireworks were admirably symbolical of the past progress of the grave digger, who "went up like a rocket and came down like a stick" remaining in ignominious darkness till he struck a "blue light" in the publication of his previous history of G. B. McClellan and his wonderful misdeeds. They would have done well on the gas jets, only the figures refused to be exhibited. The gas would not burn, and the materrified were forced to content themselves with the aforesaid rockets, which, it was observed, were largely of the serpent kind, and filled the night air with fiery images of the Copperhead. The failure of the jets was, however, compensated by an additional supply of gas of the windy kind, the speaking being resumed when it was found that their light was gone out in darkness—a truthful foreshadowing of their defeat in November. The crowd was decidedly an enthusiastic one. There was a continuous shouting kept up through the whole time of the meeting. Questions were answered before they were put, and the applause generally came in at the middle of the sentence. But the audience was satisfied. That was a great thing to be accomplished. Well it was that so *little* a thing should please them. Would that their desires were always as easily satisfied.

It is singular that much as the crowd profess to hate Abolitionism, it could not get along without Abolition music. "John Brown's body" was the first tune played by the band, and "Kingdom Coming" followed. We condole with them in the poverty of their musical repertory.

CHOOSING A CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Stevens, of N. Y., called the meeting to order, and said he had the honor of introducing Mayor Sherman, who would preside over the meeting, and asked those in favor of his nomination to say aye. The motion prevailed. [Sometimes men are chosen first, and nominated afterwards.]

Mr. Sherman called the meeting to order, and introduced General Leslie Coombs, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL COOMBS.

Fellow Citizens of North America: I hope for a few moments only to have your attention. An old soldier asks this of you all, boys. I ask it in the name of an old soldier, and I have a right to call myself an old soldier. Eight years ago I had the honor of addressing you in this city. Douglas was then one of your great leaders. [Cheers.]

He spoke of the great progress that had been made since his first visit, when this country was filled with Indians, and of the magic rapidity with which Chicago had become a great metropolis. He said he had lived to see great changes, but the last great sad change was to see the hand of brother drawn against brother. Our Southern brethren, under the lead of a mad ambition, are now endeavoring to dissever this Union. I saw long before it came the inevitable result of the mad fanaticism of the North. I told the people here eight years ago that civil war was coming upon us. It has come, I have seen the beginning and I expect to see the end. I shall live to see this strife ended, and the bonds of fraternity cementing us again. It can only be done by the reunion of all opposed to this maladministration. After the election of Lincoln I went to Washington and I told him I would support him though I did not vote for him, if he would be governed by the Constitution. He said he would, but he has not been. Two of my sons-in-law have been engaged in this war. I have furnished my full supply of men and means. I am tired of this war. We know nothing about the war here. Had you seen what I have seen you would know something about it.

I have held slaves, but eight years ago I emancipated them. I would not allow any other man to emancipate them for me. (Cheers.) I left my family under the protection of an emancipated slave. There is a class of men who call us Copperheads, because we think the white man as good as the negro. (Laughter.) Does any one doubt that despotism has taken charge of the country? Do we not see them undermining the tower of the Temple of Liberty? I do not come here to advocate the claims of any man, but to speak against the despotism of any or all men.

As to myself, I am an Old Line Clay Whig. I was born a Whig, and am going to die a Whig. [Cheers.] I never voted for a Democrat, but if you nominate the right kind of a man, I am going to vote for him. [Cheers.] I have been asked if we will have an election in Kentucky. I have told them yes. Are you going to vote? I told them yes, that I had a knife in my pocket, and three score and ten years behind me, and that I was going to vote, or die. [Loud cheers.] And Kentucky will vote, and will give fifty thousand majority. [Renewed cheers.]

Speaking of the negro he said: A negro will work for half as much as a white man can afford to, and whenever there is any shade, if you don't watch him, you will find him laying in it. [Cheers.] We must have a restoration of things as they were. Each man must be allowed to kiss his own wife, but no other man's wife. And each woman may whip her own child. But no man must kiss another man's wife, and no woman must whip any other woman's child. I mean no State must interfere with the rights of any other State. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF O. E. PERRINE.

O. E. Perrine was next introduced and spoke as follows: We did not come here to speak to men by the acre, but one would suppose that this was our mission. We have met here to consider the condition of our country, many of us from that section divided by an imaginary line, known as Mason's and Dixon's line. We have come here to consider whether we have a country, and rights; whether we can lift up our voices for constitutional rights. All parties are rallying for a common country. The question is to be determined whether we are to exercise our rights under martial law, or at the point of bayonets. I think we are to have free speech, a free press and a free country after the next election. [Cheers.] We will grind down all who would trample upon our rights. We will support the Government, but we will not support Lincoln and his administration. [Loud cheers.] We are going to let them know that while we submitted to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the muzzling of our presses, we did it because we were told that the object was the restoration of the Union. But we have been deceived. Our enemies have unmasked themselves, and we are going to take the government out of their hands. We are going to elect another man, and that man will be George B. McClellan. [Immense cheers.] When he is elected we will go to our erring brethren with the olive branch of peace in one hand and the implements of war in the other and will propose to take them back and give them all their Constitutional rights. [Loud Cheers.] We, the people of the North, are going to unfurl the banner which has been the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night; and we will have a fair election or a free fight. [Loud Cheers.] The noblest place for a man to die is when he dies for man. He said they were told that there was a crisis in the democratic party, but said the crisis was with the administration party, and that the shoddy contractors had better look to themselves. The crisis is with them. Come up and put down the rebellion, save our country, and let slavery take care of itself. [Applause.]

Let us say to these States, come back with all your rights, and not say to them as Abraham the I. and Abraham the last [cheers] has said, that you can come back if you will give up your slaves. [Cheers. We have been told that the South had no resources, that their soldiers are naked and unfed. If they fight so well without anything to eat or wear, what in God's name will become of us if they ever get anything to wear and eat. [Loud Cheers.]

He said that Lincoln already felt insecure, and that Mrs. Lincoln made him sleep on the back side of the bed against the wall, for fear he would be gobbled up—[cheers]—but Mrs. Davis let Jeff. sleep on the fore side and run around loose. [Laughter and renewed cheers.] We ask that the people shall bow down to the will of the people, and they have willed that George B. McClellan shall be nominated and elected. [Immense cheers.] Then we believe, one by one, the stars will come back upon our banner, and believe that that concern at Washington will be buried. [Cheers.] We are going to come out here in Illinois and unfurl our banner, and ask the people of Illinois to wipe out the stain of having helped elect Lincoln, and consign him to the shades of Springfield [Applause.]

GEN. A. BANNING NORTON, of Texas, was the next speaker. He would only detain the meeting for a few minutes, and in those few minutes he would speak of the man of the people's choice, the only man who to-day had any claim on the popular heart—George B. McClellan. [Cheers.] It would have gratified him much upon any ordinary occasion to address them upon the political issues of the day, and especially upon that gravest of questions, the preservation of the American Union and the termination of the present wicked and unholy war. But when he looked around him and saw so vast a multitude collected out of regard for Gen. McClellan, he felt that he was the man of their choice, and in their estimation better qualified than any other man to save this Republic. He would speak in reference to that man who, if nominated by the Democratic party, would be elected when the time of election come round. [Cheers.] The speaker then expressed his sorrow that he was not able to vote in his own State from which he was at present separated; and his belief that, as God was his judge, the election of George B. McClellan would do more to restore the Union and give peace to this country. He then went on eulogizing the virtues of the defunct General and would-be President, who, he said, would conduct the affairs of the nation in a way consonant with the principles of Christian warfare; which was more than could be said of many of those who had eagles and stars put upon their shoulders. [Applause.]

But he was here to tell them some of the facts connected with this hell-born and damnable rebellion. He was an exile in consequence of devotion to the true principles of constitutional government. In the olden time we abided by the laws and regarded the constitution, but now they had become fanatical and disregarded the injunctions of Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe. War and desolation had been brought

Continued on Fourth Page.

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New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Sunday train will be omitted to-day, on account of the repairing of the railroad bridges. F. H. BENSON Sup't.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
INVETMENTS.
We call the attention of visitors to Chicago to our Real Estate Bulletin, always open to inspection free of charge in our office.
Among the pieces specially worthy of notice, are the following:
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PREPARE FOR THE DRAFT by calling at Everitt's Popular Gallery, 157 Lake street, corner of Lasalle, and having the "human face divine" photographed in the best style known to the art.
WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NYE, Operator.

BY THE OPERATION OF THE SUN. SHAKSPEARE.
Cartes de Visite, Vignettes, and all other styles of Photographic Portraiture taken daily by T. HINE, 83 South Clark Street, Opposite the Court House.

HORSE POWER.—A second hand ONE HORSE POWER, suitable for cutting Feed, WANTED by American Express Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn sts.

A. M. WRIGHT,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
[ESTABLISHED 1850],
Fire-Proof Warehouse 136 Kinzie Street,
Between Wells and Lasalle sts. ... Chicago.
Usual facilities extended to county dealers. Purchases for foreign account made at customary rates.

EXCURSION TO THE FRUIT ORCHARDS,
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.
The new A. No. 1 Star Steamer,
FAVORITE,
NELSON W. NAPIER, Commander.
Will leave JOHN B. KING'S DOCK, FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET, on
Monday, August 29th at 9 A. M.
Returning, leave St Joseph same evening.
Fare for the Round Trip, $3,00.
Refreshments furnished at reasonable rates.
JOHN B. KING,

DWELLING TO RENT—NO. 118 West Jackson street. Just finished. Containing nine rooms, with pantries, clothes presses, brick cellar, and all modern improvements. A barn is on the premises, with stabling for 2 horses. Rent $50.00 per month. Apply to "P. K." Box 4499, Chicago.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY—A Boarding and Day School.
Re-Opened September 12.
Application can be made of the Principal at 348 West Randolph street, or address Miss C. A. GREGG, P. O. Box 734, Chicago, Ill.

"TRUSSES."
The Hard Rubber Truss.
This Truss will cure Hernia or Rupture of thirty years' standing. Can be made TIGHTER or LOOSER—will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister. Requires no straps can be used in bathing, and is always clean and good as new. Is used and recommended by all the prominent Surgeons in the country. Call and examine.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office, 128 South Clark street. J. H. RANDALL, Manager.

TO YOUNG LAWYERS
OR
BUSINESS MEN.
Any well educated, gentlemanly young lawyer or business man, of an active, practical business turn, acquainted in and with the city, and who desires a position which will require his constant attention, not strictly in his profession and yet not inconsistent with it, can learn of one by addressing in his own handwriting and over his proper name, "Business," Box 5830, P. O., Chicago.

ONE OF THE BEST ARRANGED and located
STORE AND BASEMENT
On LAKE STREET, is offered
For Rent.
Admirably situated for both retail and wholesale custom. Price $1,800 per annum, including splendid shelving, counters, etc. Address, only with real name, "U," Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES in every variety, at the Optical Establishment of James Foster, Jr., & Co., Opticians, 46 Clark street, near Sherman House. Also, a full assortment of Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Stereoscopes etc., etc.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the body of Capt. Patrick Cleary, lost overboard from the schooner Racine, off Kewaunee, Friday morning, Aug. 26, 1864. R. MASON & SONS, Corner Market and Monroe sts.

DR. J. B. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon for Diseases of the
EYE AND EAR.
Office, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago.
P. O. Box 2937.

STEAM ENGINE.
A second-hand ENGINE BOILER, double flue, balance wheel and fixtures and smoke stack for sale. SACKETT & CO. 126 South Water street.

CLARK STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Lot on corner of South Clark, or Springer, or 15th streets—157 feet front by 150 feet deep. Lot on west side of Clark street between Van Buren and Harrison, opposite the C. A. & St. L. R. R. Depot, 25 feet front by 150 deep—will be sold low. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

EYE & EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operator for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., 134 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. U.'s surgery is thronged from morning till night with patients from all parts of the country, anxious to get an interview.

BEATER PRESSED HAY.—We will sell a few hundred tons of good upland prairie Hay, Beater Pressed, deliverable in this city on cars on or before November 1st next. HOYT, GOSS & CO., 134 Clark street, corner of South Water, Lemoyne Building. P. O. Box 1963.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION.—The undersigned are prepared to build Brick Furnace Stacks as cheap as iron ones can be furnished; also boilers set and repaired. Country work promptly attended to. J. & W. McNEIL. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

New Advertisements.

AT WHOLESALE.
Three hundred boxes Seth Thomas Clocks; 500 boxes American Clock Co. Clocks; a large assortment of medium class Jewelry for country trade, Plated Spoons, Forks, Castors, etc.; in fact, the largest stock and best variety of all kinds of Goods in our line west of New York.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
American and Swiss Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, etc. MATSON & HOES, 117 Lake Street.

"ESTABLISHED IN 1854."
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
At their OLD STAND,
167 and 169 Lake Street,
HAVE
For Autumn Trade,
Large daily arrivals of
NEW AND ELEGANT
SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
AND ALL THE
Latest Paris Novelties
—IN—
DRESS GOODS
Of every description.
Superb French Embroideries,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.
Also in stock an unlimited variety of
STAPLE AND GENERAL
DRY GOODS,
Bought before the recent great advance and selling much below the present value,
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,
167 and 169 Lake Street.

SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
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SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES
FURNISHED
AT
F. B. Marshall & Co's,
Next door to the Provost Marshal's Office,
134 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 6.
Our rates are reasonable, and we are doing the largest business of any Agency in the city.
Only One Week Before the Draft.
BEST REFERENCE!

Dr. UNDERWOOD, graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, operates successfully for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all diseases of the eye and ear within the reach of human skill. Office, 134 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned claim
All the Pine Timber
Now strewn along the Lake Shore, which escaped from a raft consigned to us and was lost on the 16th inst, and we FORBID ALL PERSONS from buying or selling any of said timber.
Any person recovering any of the same can report to our office and receive salvage.
Most of the timber is marked with black paint, the length and size. FOX & HOWARD, 243 South Water street.

NOTICE.
WESTERN SPICE MILLS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
The undersigned offer for sale the above mentioned
Mills, Machinery, Stock, Ground, &c.,
The Lot has a front on Seventh street of 105 feet by a depth of 71¾ feet. The main building is four stories high, with a three story back building and a boiler house and stack adjoining. For particulars address GARESCHE, HICKS & CO. No. 78 second street, St. Louis, Mo.

CARPETS
FOR SALE.
A number of superior WILTON and BRUSSELS CARPETS, but little worn, may be purchased cheap at private sale, at 148 Michigan avenue.

COOKING LAMPS.
Keep it before the people that Fish's patent
COOKING LAMP
is the only article known by which you can cook THREE ARTICLES of food at ONE TIME, with ONE BURNER, over a common kerosene lamp, and not cost to exceed
ONE CENT
to prepare a meal. Manufactured and for sale, by N. F. Merrill, wholesale and retail Lamp and Oil Dealer 71 & 88 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
You see them Everywhere.
You see them Everywhere.
You see them Everywhere.
For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

CAMP MEETING AT
DESPLAINES STATION,
On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference is being held near Desplaines Station, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Excursion Tickets are issued, good to return to and including TUESDAY, Aug. 30th. Fare 80 cents. Trains leave Depot corner of West Water and Kinzie streets daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6.30 P. M. Returning, leave Desplaines Station at 7:25 A. M., 10:15 A. M. and 7:05 P. M.
B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TOMATOES! TOMATOES!
TOMATOES!
5,000 BUSHELS WANTED.
Parties in the country can find ready sale for round lots by addressing
THOMAS & CO.,
69 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.
P. O. Box [illegible].

TO LUMBERMEN.
FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

A. F. CROSKEY,
51 & 53 South Water St.,
DISTILLER OF
ALCOHOL,
PURE SPIRITS
AND
WHISKIES.
Purchasers of Domestic Spirits are invited to try my goods, and compare them with those manufactured in Cincinnati and elsewhere.
MY
"Columbian Gin"
WILL BEAR EXAMINATION, AND IS
WARRANTED to be as pure as any HOLLAND GIN.
The fact of the high price of Imported Liquors must induce the use of Domestics almost intirely, and it is acknowledged that Chicago is the cheapest and best spirit market in the world.
Parties who have been in the habit of buying my Gin are warned against a spurious article, put upon the market by irresponsible persons and recommended as being equal to mine.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.
We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West.
Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Felt and Kid.
All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Prompt and personal attention given to orders.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

THE "IXL WEST END COLLAR" OF THE NEW LONDON PATTERN, At ELY'S, Tailor and Gents' Outfitter, 9 Tremont Block.

A WORD WITH BISHOP HOPKINS.
Pamphlet—Price 25 cents.
Address JOHN McLAUGHLAN, 1061 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSTITUTES.
Substitutes Wanted Immediately.
We can pay One Hundred Substitutes the highest Bounty for one year, two years, or three years, to enter the United States service. Substitutes may select any Regiment or Battery, or may enter the Navy if they prefer.
Money paid promptly to all who enlist through our Agency. Apply at the War Claim office of ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!
All persons liable to the draft, can be furnished with
SUBSTITUTES
Through us. Send in your orders immediately for One, Two or Three Years, as you may desire.
Substitutes on Hand to Fill Orders.
When you send your order by mail give your name in full, if married or single, age, residence, occupation, and place of nativity.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

ATTENTION VETERANS.
You who have been discharged after two year's service and wish to re-enter, can obtain the
Largest Bounties
Through us, by applying in person or by letter. Bring your discharges with you to the War Claim Agency of ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

BLIND AND DEAF.
DR. EVERSON,
Oculist, Aurist and Surgeon,
continues his successful treatment for Cross Eyes, Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Discharging Ears, &c. Office, 151 South Clark street.

CROSS EYES
Straightened in one minute, Deafness and Discharges from the Ear cured, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear continue as for nine years past to receive the especial attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, 134 Randolph street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Country dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Now Ready for the Fall Trade.
It was purchased and manufactured before the recent advance in Leather, and we can afford to sell at PRICES BELOW PRESENT EASTERN COST.
Our stock is the largest in the West, consisting mainly of the best warranted work.
We manufacture in Chicago for those who prefer Western made Boots, and guarantee satisfaction to all who buy of us.
We have a large stock of BOOT PACKS, SHOE PACKS, RUBBERS AND FUR OVERSHOES.
Call and examine at
29 and 31 Lake Street.
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE,
THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST,
At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. W. POPE, 179 S. Clark st.

TOWNSEND & YALE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS DOLAN,
JOHN BUTTON & SONS,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS OF
FANCY WOOLEN GOODS,
Invite the attention of Jobbers to their superb assortment of
Hoods,
Nubias,
Scarfs,
Sontags,
Breakfast Shawls,
Skating Caps,
Balmoral Hose, &c., &c.
25 MURRAY & 29 WARREN STS.,
NEW YORK,
AND 5 ARCH STREET, BOSTON.

GILES BRO. & CO.
Wholesale Jewelers,
Would call the attention of the Trade to their stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Plated Ware, &c. selling below New York prices.
Agents American Clock Company and Rogers Smith & Co's Plated Ware.
142 LAKE STREET.

N. F. MERRILL,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE,
AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
71 & 88 Randolph street, Chicago.

DAMAGED GOODS.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Aurora	August 27.
Sycamore	August 29.
Woodstock	August 31.
Rockford	Sept. 2.
Freeport	Sept. 3.
Galena	Sept. 5.
Polo	Sept. 6.
Dixon	Sept. 7.
Sterling	Sept. 8.
Morrison	Sept. 9.

Mass meetings will be held at each of the above places.

The Lumbards will be present to sing.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS.

Plymouth, Indiana	Tuesday, 30th—1 p. m.
Medaryville	Wednesday, 31st—1 p. m.
Rensselaer	Thursday, 1st—1 p. m.
Kent	Friday, 2d—1 p. m.
Monticello	Saturday, 3d—1 p. M.

DESPOTISM MADE EASY.

The Copperheads are greatly exercised at the "despotism" of Mr. Lincoln's course in inviting the loyal people of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee to form State governments, which they say were designed to cast electoral votes for him for President. Suppose he had not authorized any such *embryo* State governments, would not the same parties have accused him of despotism in governing those States by the military arm alone? But he must either govern them by the military arm or authorize them to assist in governing themselves through a State government. Therefore, according to the Copperheads, Mr. Lincoln being placed in a dilemma where he must either do or not do a particular thing, is a despot if he does it and a tyrant if he does not! So to form such a State government he must either wait till a majority of the people were loyal, or allow a less number, not exceeding say one-tenth, to inaugurate it. Had he taken the former course, it would have been equivalent to preventing all State government, and ruling them with the military arm alone, for a majority of the people of those States are, or were, notoriously disloyal. He took the latter, and it is denounced as despotic. Here, again, whichever of the two courses he had taken would have been equally despotic in the eyes of the Copperheads. But it is said he ought not to claim that these States shall vote on the question of his own re-election. In fact, he has made no such claim, and has nothing to say as to whether those States shall so vote or not. By proclamation he has stated that the question of recognizing such State governments was one for Congress alone, not for him, to decide.

But Lincoln got no vote on his former election from those States; nine-tenths of the voters of those States would vote the Democratic ticket if at home, for they are rebels out and out. Here again, therefore, we do not see but Mr. Lincoln would have been equally open to the charge of despotism whether he had permitted these Democratic States to vote or prevented them from voting. But it may be said he imposes oaths on them which prevent Democrats from voting. His oaths are such as any but one who has been or intends to be a rebel could take. Here again Mr. Lincoln's despotic tendencies were equally involuntary, for had he permitted the rebels to vote they would outvote the Unionists and he would have been compelled to ignore the result of their voting, which would be eminently despotic, and now that he has prevented them from voting he is still more a despot. How remarkable that any should still survive to tell the tale of Lincoln's wondrous despotism!

EXTRA BILLY SMITH.

"Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, is alive and well, at Chicago,—a veritable delegate at large from Dixie to the Chicago Convention. The skeptical Thomases of Chicago have "thrust their hands into his side, and put their fingers into the prints of his nails," which being interpreted, signifieth that they have slapped him on the back and shared with him the genial cocktail, and like the apostles of old, they have believed in his presence if not in his mission.

He comes as a reinforcement to the Peace Men, that last rebel device, like Stonewall Jackson bearing down from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and, alas, on the same errand—to defeat "little Mac." Again the Hero of the Chickahominy has met the rebels, and—he is theirs; for now that the rebels are massing fresh men on his weak point, who does not know that if "extra Billy" is not enough, Howell Cobb, Stephens, Davis, or even R. E. Lee himself will arrive and the "great defeated" must quail.

Extra Billy says that Little Mac must not be nominated—that the South demand an out and out peace man—untainted by participation in the war, and that if such an one be nominated the States of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida will, upon the announcement of his nomination, officially declare through a convention their intention to return to the Union in case he shall be elected, and upon his election they will revoke their ordinances of secession and of union with the Confederacy, and will pass an ordinance of reunion with the United States. This is all very sweet and taking. How much is it really worth? "Extra Billy" is a very good representative of the Peace party of the South. That he and a few others at the South might desire that such a plan of reunion should succeed we may believe. But the Peace men of the South have heretofore had little, if any, real power. What are Extra Billy's credentials from the States in question? What security can be given for the performance of his pledge? His party is not in the ascendency in either of the States in question. How can he be responsible for the manner in which Conventions in the States mentioned, would vote? The promise which he makes must be performed, if at all, by that class who have been rebels from the start. Do they authorize such a proposition? If the rebels will agree to return to the Union in case a peace man shall be nominated, they will have no difficulty in finding a peace man. The terms include all we have been fighting for, and they might as safely nominate Mr. Lincoln as Vallandigham on those terms. But alas, we have as yet many reasons to believe the rebels would not, and none to believe that they would, offer any such terms. We believe Jeff Davis would tell those who proposed thus to secede from the Confederacy, as he told North Carolina, that though they had the undeniable right to secede, yet that the moment they joined the Union, they became enemies of the Confederacy, and though he could not constitutionally coerce them, he should march into and subdue them to the extent of his power, as he would any other power which should declare war against the Confederacy. Secession is too much of a sham to be tried on more than once with effect. Still we would be glad to believe there is some truth and authority in the story of "Extra Billy" Smith, and that he is a man of too much character to be the intentional agent of a petty political swindle. The dispatch by telegraph that an emissary has been sent from the authorities of Georgia to Washington (if true) might give additional seriousness to Mr. Smith's mission.

THE CONVENTION—CONSISTENCY.

Probably there will not be in the approaching Chicago Convention three men, all told, to whom the rebels did not look for aid and moral endorsement when they inaugurated the present rebellion. Their hope was founded on the principles and past policies and pledges of the Democratic party. It is equally probable that there are not three among them all who have not, instead of fulfilling this hope, betrayed it, by pledging themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war till the last armed rebel should be subdued, and by assuring Mr. Lincoln, from the stump and through the press, that they would cordially and firmly support and sustain the war to a triumphant conclusion. By the blessing of God, this war, now in its third year, has progressed more rapidly and brilliantly and successfully toward the end originally proposed than any war in history involving so great efforts and on so large a scale. At the outset it needed but that these men and their fellows should have kept their previous Democratic faith with the South, to have averted the war altogether, and to have secured peaceable secession; and now it needs but that they shall keep their pledges to the Government, to secure a firmly re-established Union. The stability and wisdom which guide their political career are illustrated by the readiness with which they justified the South in rebelling, before she had attempted it, in the heartiness with which they called for coercion as soon as she had followed their advice, and in the consistent efforts since made to prevent the coercion they at first demanded.

They now propose immediate peace though knowing it cannot be had without dissolving the Union, and yet claim to advocate the Union also, though knowing they can not maintain it without war. They will oppose the draft and place in nomination him who was first to recommend it. They will declare that the subjugation of the South (which they once demanded) was never possible, and [illegible] Lincoln because that which was in itself impossible he has failed to accomplish. They will attribute Mr. Lincoln's failure to the selection of incompetent men and the adoption of inadequate measures, yet will nominate for President him with whom Lincoln failed, upon the [illegible] pledges which Lincoln also [illegible] two years trial discarded. If the platform shall be for war, if the Union cannot otherwise be preserved, it will endorse the main policy of Lincoln's Administration and commit its candidate to his cause. If the platform shall be for disunion, if peace cannot otherwise be obtained, it will endorse substantially the rebellion and Jeff. Davis. If it gives forth no certain sound on either of these vital points, but asks the people to vote for one whose peace claims arise only out of his defeats in battle, and whose laurels as a warrior rest on the brows of his enemies, then for the first time shall we be able to perceive the Quixotic enterprise of Lincoln, and the Rosinantish character of the Republican party in the humiliating fact that both are entering upon a political campaign against a windmill, in which defeat is absurd and victory scarcely less ridiculous.

☞ Dick Richardson commenced his harangue in Bryan Hall with this shamefully lying declaration: "When we committed "this country to the administration of Mr. "Lincoln, it was the greatest and most pros-"perous country on the face of the globe."

Whether drunk or sober, the old demagogue knew that he uttered a palpable falsehood. "When this country was committed to the administration of Mr. Lincoln" it was rent in twain by the party to which the speaker belongs.

When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated he found two governments in full blast: Buchanan at the head of one and Davis at the head of the other. He found two constitutions in force, the Federal and Confederate. He found eight States fully seceded, three more almost out, and two more preparing to follow the eleven elopers. He found half the territory of the United States in the hands of the Confederates, with their Capital established at Montgomery.

He found this insurgent Government busy organizing an army and a navy, building forts, drilling troops and collecting taxes. He found the armories and arsenals of the Federal Government plundered of their contents, and the treasury robbed of its last dollar.

Such was the "prosperous condition of the country" when Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office. The democratic party had scuttled and plundered the ship of State. The Union was dissolved as far as it was in the power of that party to dissolve it before Mr. Lincoln became President. When he entered the White House he found awaiting him three plenipotentiaries from Jeff Davis to negotiate a commercial treaty in behalf of the "Southern Confederacy!" They did not deign to ask for recognition of rebel independence. They considered that already settled. Such was the *Union* work of this "glorious democratic" party; and now the leaders of the northern wing ask to be restored to power in order that they may complete their scheme of disunion by establishing a North Western Confederacy on the ruins of the old Union.

Who Commenced the War.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 13, 1861.]

The Southern army commenced the attack upon Fort Sumter, and before any hostile demonstration had been made upon them. They broke the *status quo* which has so long prevailed, and upon them clearly rests the immediate responsibility for the bloody strife which has been inaugurated. They are the aggressors in first breaking the peace, and will receive the indignant condemnation of every patriot. The onus of fault they cannot shake off * * If war and bloodshed rage throughout the land, our sympathies will be with the stars and stripes.

Mass Meeting at Sycamore.

The people of De Kalb county are to have a grand mass meeting at Sycamore to-day (Monday) the 29th. Major General Oglesby, Union candidate for Governor, and William Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, with other eminent speakers, will be present to address the meeting. The Lumbards will sing, and a capital time may be confidently expected.

Queries.

If Dan Voorhees is a man of peace, what does he want of twenty thousand rifles?

If Mr. Dodd, of Indianapolis, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, is a man of peace, what does he want of thirty thousand revolvers?

☞ Here is a specimen of Richardson's Bryan Hall speech: "Mr Lincoln has had "under his command, for the sake of restor-"ing the Union, 2,500,000 men, and of these "500,000 sleep in their graves, 500,000 are dis-"abled, and a million more are destroyed and "lost." Here are two millions of men "destroyed and lost," according to the veracious Senator! The records show that not to exceed 200,000 sleep in their graves; of disabled the number does not exceed 150,000. A great majority of these wounded are not permanently disabled. Most of the sick get well. Richardson states the loss sustained by the Union side in killed, disabled and "destroyed" at two millions, when in point of fact the number is less than *one fifth* of what he asserts. But his whole harangue was made up of exaggerations and lies equally wild and reckless. He paid not the slightest regard to truth or probability. This "war horse of Democracy" rode rough shod over fact, decency, and patriotism, slashing at them right and left, and discharging at them volleys of dirt and falsehood. He is a pretty specimen for a *Senator*, truly.

☞ Fernando Wood, in his Dayton speech, said in the presence of Vallandigham, and relative to the South:

"Her people cannot be conquered, no matter how wise your statesmen, how skillful your generals. The thing Lincoln has attempted cannot be done. No change of policy, no military strategy, no wise statesmanship, can give you success."

This of course acquits Lincoln of all charges of incompetency or want of statesmanship. If he has failed in accomplishing an impossibility, all others would have failed equally. But the truth is what these Copperheads claim to regard as impossible will prevent its entire accomplishment. The Democrats cannot urge that Lincoln ever erred in adopting the war policy, for nine-tenths of them were, on the bombardment of Sumter in its favor, including Fernando Wood, who then in public addresses pledged to Lincoln "the last dollar and the last man" for the suppression of the rebellion.

☞ "We repeat a former solemn asseveration THE DEMOCRACY OF CHICAGO WILL HAVE A FREE ELECTION OR A FREE FIGHT."—*Chicago Times.*

So will the Republicans of Chicago have a free election or a free fight. We believe all Americans everywhere will assert their right to a free election or a free fight, if a free election were endangered or a free fight were necessary to obtain it. But who or what threatens the freedom of the approaching election? Nothing and nobody. All men know that there will be a perfectly free election. But, suppose you have a free election, will you abide by it, or will you still insist, as did your "Democratic" brethren four years ago, on having the free fight also? You went into a free election then, and were beaten. You then rebelled in every State which you had the power to control. You are now going into another free election. Will you abide by it? Or are these advance cries indicative of your intention first to vote, and then if again outvoted to rebel?

GEN. McCLELLAN ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Letter from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Banks, Ordering the Arrest of the Maryland Legislature.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.,

General: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you will arrange with Gen. Dix and Gov. Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

On the 29th of the same month Gen. McClellan sent the following dispatch:

To Maj. Gen. Banks:

Have you any more of our friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis? Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering [illegible] boat.

Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.

Commenting on the foregoing, C. Chauncey Burr, an influential New York "Democratic" leader says in his "*Old Guard*" for August:

"He mockingly calls the victims of his despotic deeds "*our friends!*" Is that a record for a man to go before the Democracy with, as a nominee for President, in a campaign for freedom? If the legislature of a sovereign State may be plunged into a bastile by the Federal Government, then there is an end to the system established by our fathers. If such a deed was not a *crime*, the existence of the Democratic party is a fraud from the beginning. By the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, that act is punishable with death."

THE M'CLELLAN CONVENTION

"UNION CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION"—SESSION IN BRYAN HALL—SPEECHES—BUNCOMBE—ORGANIZATION—THEY NOMINATE McCLELLAN—RESOLUTIONS—NO VICE PRESIDENT.

Reply of Hon John Wentworth to the Sophistry of Vallandigham—Triumphant Exposure of Copperhead Disunion Peace Fallacies.

PARTIAL LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF MONDAY.

The ancient and honorable fraternity of foreheads and fossils, rare vitreous formations that have maintained the even tenor of their way, undismayed by the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds going on everywhere around them—the antiquated, old-fashioned Union Conservative National Convention, assembled at Bryan Hall about noon, on Saturday, in obedience to the following call:

"CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION."

The Union Conservative National Convention will be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, the 27th day of August next at 12 o'clock, noon, under the auspices of the "Union Conservative National Committee," of which the Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, D. C., is Chairman.

All citizens of the United States who believe in the paramount necessity of abandoning conflicting issues to secure the election of a new Administration that will re-unite the Government, save the country from financial ruin, and perpetuate our constitutional liberties, are invited to attend, as individuals or by delegations, and participate in the deliberations and action of the Convention.

The main business of the Convention will relate to the nomination and support of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

By direction of the Committee and members of the National Convention.

[Signed] R. F. STEVENS.

Twice before within a year have the leaders of this movement held meetings—one at Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 1863, and the other at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1864. At each of these meetings an expression was carried favorable to the great man and eminently successful soldier, George B. McClellan, for President, and ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

Fully three hundred of these solemn-visaged gentlemen assembled at Bryan Hall at the appointed hour. The faces of each exhibited an appearance of a thorough appreciation of the importance of the hour. They might have opened their session with prayer, but they didn't.

NOTABLES.

We noticed several well-known lights in the religious and political world in the body of the house and more on the platform. Among the latter were Amos Kendall, once Postmaster-General of the United States, and the first who trenched upon the inviolability of the public mails, to search out incendiary publications—Abolition tracts and newspapers. This distinguished politician is trembling on the verge of the grave. Then there was "General" A. B. Norton, of Texas, a long grey bearded, cadaverous looking Southern Yankee; Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, once a leading Union Whig politician, who fondly believes the mantle of Henry Clay depends from his shoulders; Ex-Governor Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, the man deprived of his executive chair, when Andy Johnson was made Military Governor of that rebellious State; Hon. Hamilton Pope, Paul R. Shipman and Senator Bruner, of Kentucky, all of the slave breeding and negro whipping aristocracy; R. F. Stevens, J. A. Hammond and Hiram Ketchum, all small potatoes except the last; Scott Harrison and Gen. James of Ohio, AND Isaiah Rynders, of New York. How the redoubtable Rynders happened to get into that respectable crowd, is a mystery. There were no prospects of a row there, and he certainly could not have intended to kick up one. His mission was undoubtedly to engineer Little Mac through the Conservative Convention, and had the ponderous assembly not been of his way of thinking, our reporter would not have been answerable for consequences.

AMOS KENDALL.

Amos Kendall tottered into the Chair at the appointed hour, and R. F. Stevens, Secretary of the Union Conservative National Convention, read the call. The Chairman made a plain and none sort of a speech, the main purport of which was, that this Convention was, in all respects, a Union convention, and independent of party dictation. He proposed that they should set their faces as a flint to the reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of an amended Constitution, and give up all other party issues.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

H. K. Horton, of Massachusetts, moved the appointment of a Committee on Organization. This motion prevailed *nem con*. The Chairman read out from a list that had been written out previous to the assembling of the Convention, the following names:

H. K. Horton, of Massachusetts; John H. James, of Ohio; Hiram Ketcham, of New York; John T. Stewart, of Illinois; E. Hutchinson, of Missouri; John S. Thurston of Kentucky; C. Meredith of California; Edward Church of New Jersey; E. De Mortimer of Minnesota; R. B. Nay of Texas; J. B. Colgrove of Missouri, and J. Leveney of Iowa. These appointments by the President were confirmed by the convention.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Militia General—A. B. Norton of Texas—the long haired one—then moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. This motion prevailed also, whereupon the President appointed the following:

Gen. A. B. Norton of Texas; P. W. Bresan of Tennessee; Paul R. Shipman of Kentucky; D. B. Parsey of Illinois; J. P. Fairouth of New York; J. R. Reed of Wisconsin; R. W. Robinson of Massachusetts; William Smith of Ohio; Alfred Hueg of New Jersey; A. J. Harrison of Indiana; D. D. Johns of California; J. B. Colgrove of Missouri; E. De Mortimer of Minnesota; E. P. Hunt of North Carolina; C. D. Eaton of Florida; S. T. Sage of Georgia; M. J. Koontz of Pennsylvania, and Stanley G. Wright, of ——.

These appointments were confirmed by the convention.

RULES.

J. A. Hammond moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules for the guidance of this body in its deliberations. This motion received one vote and was declared carried.

REMARKS OF HON. LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY.

The preliminary business of the Convention thus being satisfactorily disposed of, there was a loud call for Leslie Coombs of Kentucky. Bowing and smiling, this distinguished fossil appeared before the Convention. He said he could not speak at this time, as he was to speak at length to the people on another occasion. A very little salt, he said, was necessary to cure bacon, and he verily believed that this little convention was the salt of the Nation. If saved at all, it would be through their persevering efforts and their lofty patriotism. At one time he had thought that he would be willing to let Massachusetts and South Carolina go—the one to Africa and the other to the devil; but on consideration he had concluded that he had a little interest in both, and he would be *damned* if he would not have them both.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Judge Campbell, of Tennessee, was called for and came upon the platform. He said he was here from Tennessee, the most abused, outraged, and down-trodden portion of the country. The State was groaning under the most terrible military despotism, under one that had ever before distinguished any nation or people. He said he had stood against rebellion from the beginning, and he stood so still. Yet he could not avoid sympathizing with the terrible persecutions of these people. The people of the South had been trodden upon like worms, and it was not strange that they turned against their persecutors. Blood enough has been spilled in this cruel war. In the name of God, let this blood letting cease. Let us offer them terms of peace, and let this war stop just now and here. He said the people of the South are willing to come back again into the Union, provided they could be restored to their old time condition. His own house was guarded by niggers with arms in their hands, while white men were not allowed to have a gun or an ounce of ammunition. Females were altogether unprotected, and virtue was at the mercy of lust and opportunity. The people of the South will never submit to the policy of the present administration so long as grass grows or water runs. He said what he knew was God's truth. Young men were continuously leaving the South and enlisting in the rebel army, and they were fighting with a degree of desperation unknown in history. This policy which was bringing wide spread ruin and desolation in its train must cease. The confiscation and negro policy must be abandoned. There must be an universal amnesty proclaimed, and leaders and people will come back. Until this was done they would not lay down their arms and cease their rebellion.

REMARKS OF GEN. A. B. NORTON, OF TEXAS.

Gen Norton, the long haired one, was loudly called for. He presented himself, but said he should make no speech on that occasion. Nevertheless he was enlisted heart and soul in this movement, and believed that the country could only be saved by a general uprising of the people. They would do this with a leader in favor of the rights of the States, and a soldier who had proved his fidelity to the Constitution. He was as certain of the success of the Democratic Party, as he was that the ides of November would come around. The times were terrible, but the clouds and the darkness would soon be lifted, and the glorious sun of Democracy would speedily shine forth in undiminished brilliancy and beauty. The man of the choice of the Convention that will assemble on Monday, will be the next President of the United States—Abraham Africanus, and all the Abolitionists this side of hell, to the contrary, notwithstanding. With this elegant sentiment, the long-haired one concluded.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance was increased by the accession of the distinguished Wabash C. Gouty and Virginia McComas, with other extra notables too tedious to mention.

The Secretary asked the meeting to favor him with the list of committees; it had been stolen during the vacation, and unless it could be restored, their morning session was a bootless one. He looked longingly on the reporters, but they answered not a word. It was suggested by a wag that such things are liable to be stolen *some-Times*.

The Convention was called to order at half past two o'clock. The Committee on Organization submitted their report; the following gentlemen being the nominees for office in the Convention:

President—Hon. Amos Kendall, of District of Columbia.

Vice Presidents—Hon. H. J. Gardner, Mass.; Hon. John T. Stewart, Ill.; Hon. John B. Haskin, New York; Prof. W. B. Wedgewood, R. I.; T. W. Maires, N. J.; Horace Ketchum, Jr., Hon. W. J. Flagg, Ohio; John G. Shanklin, Esq., Ind.; Hon. B. S. Morris, Chicago; Col. John H. James, Ohio; Gen. T. L. Price, Mo.; Gen. Leslie Combs, Ky.; Hon. W. B. Campbell, Tenn.; Hon. L. D. Evans, Texas; A. Price, Esq., Cal.; Judge Orton, Wis.; Hon. N. Leverenz, Iowa; Adam Reineman, Pa.

Secretaries—R. F. Stevens, John A. Hammond, Joshua Isaacs.

The report was adopted.

The President announced that the occasion was a solemn one, and it would be appropriate that the proceedings be opened with prayer.

Rev. A. W. Freeman offered prayer.

The President would not make a lengthy speech, but could not resist the impulse to say a few words on the prospects of the Convention. He was in some respects a peace man; first, he was for peace among themselves. He did not come as the advocate of any particular man, but as the advocate of peace, *first*, among all those who oppose the present Administration, and secondly, between the two sections of our distracted country. He thought the time was fast approaching when the minds of the people North and South would incline to throw aside passion and prejudice and heed the voice of reason. The Constitution had been violated North and South. We must come back to that Constitution. The people of the present day were no wiser than the people who penned that Constitution, and probably could not amend it. They must go for Union and peace on the basis of the Constitution. That was to be attainable by the election of suitable men for President and Vice President. But there are some unconditional peace men; he did not think it was wise to agitate that question now, nor would any one of those peace men dare to advocate a separation for the sake of peace. [illegible] Union and the Constitution. [illegible] They would resist to the last extremity the attempt to subvert the fundamental principles on which the Constitution of the States rests. The Constitution of the United States knows no such thing as a United States voter, and the Government has no right to step outside of its bounds to dictate who shall exercise the right of suffrage in the States. It was of no use to talk about now till the power at Washington were displaced, and he would counsel all to unite for that purpose. The administration now ruling being displaced they would be able once more to embrace as brothers and proclaim peace throughout this distracted country. He had heretofore said enough to send him to the Tortugas, and he had sometimes thought he could better serve his country by going there. The Committee of which he was a member had agreed to unite on General George B. McClellan (cheering) as the only available candidate; the one who would bring order out of chaos, and unite all the jarring elements for peace. He did not know McClellan, nor did many other members of the Committee, but they believed that if McClellan's plans had not been interfered with, the war would have been finished within two years. It was not intended at Washington that Mac should take Richmond.

The speaker then indulged in a rather lengthy defense of McClellan's conduct while on the Peninsula.

He then asked them if their liberties were invaded, would they not defend them at the peril of their lives? Must they be governed by votes manufactured in the mongrel States, where the new-fledged voters would not dare to vote for anybody else than the nominee of the power who gave them their votes. The dawn was approaching, and he counselled them not to defer the rising of the day-star by talking or acting violence. They must not be beaten at the ballot box by votes out of bastard States, the offspring of an ape and an Abolitionist.

The Secretary read the list of delegates from the different States, embracing delegates from Florida, Georgia, Texas, (a dozen) Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Convention seemed very anxious to get the names of all those in attendance, that their numerical strength might be duly paraded before the public.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows, the different sections being received with applause, as read:

WHEREAS, The Administration, in disregard of the Constitution, has proclaimed its adhesion to a line of policy alike destructive to the liberties of the people, the integrity of the States, and the rights reserved to them, and calculated not only to impel the election North and South to interminable war, but to bring financial ruin upon all, and has proved its want of disposition, and utter inability to administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, and

WHEREAS, It is incumbent upon all National Administrations, and all delegates and political bodies, to respect the wishes of the people and defend their rights, and

WHEREAS, We have this day assembled in National Convention for deliberation, and such action as will most tend to unite the conservative elements in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the continuance of his policy; and

WHEREAS, The people of the whole country have an undying attachment to the old Union, and a just interest in Bunker Hill and Mount Vernon, which they will never surrender, therefore,

Resolved, That we will maintain the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, Second, That the only peaceful solution of existing evils lies through the untrammeled exercise of our elective rights at the coming Convention; the disappointment of the present Administration and its policy, and the guarantee to all the people of the States of their constitutional rights by the election of a President upon whose integrity, patriotism and ability the country can safely rely.

Resolved, Third, That the declaration of Southern leaders, and the recent announcement of Mr. Lincoln, of the only condition upon which they will respectively listen to terms of peace, are alike impracticable and derogatory to the intelligence of the American people, and that in opposition thereto we are in favor of the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, Fourth—That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held at Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia on the 23d of December, 1863, and reiterating the nomination by the people of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, we respectfully recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention his name with that of ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as the most suitable persons for President and Vice President now before the people, believing that their triumph and election is certain, and will result in immediate peace with the restoration of the Government, and in case of their nomination by that body we pledge the cordial and united support of the conservative men of the country to their State electoral tickets.

Resolved—Fifth, That the services of our soldiers in the field, and the sufferings of those languishing in prison can only be compensated for by the sympathy of our people, and the successful and early termination of their mutual efforts in an honorable peace, and the re-union of our Confederacy without a star blotted or a stripe erased from our national ensign.

SPEECHES.

Mr. Haskins, of New York, moved to amend by striking out the name of W. P. Campbell, of Tennessee. They had met at a most important epoch. They had all come from different States, all of whom had sent them to support for President that great General and statesman, George B. McClellan, but they had not thought of a nominee for Vice President. He honored Mr. Campbell, but did not want to do any thing which would militate against success. He would prefer old financial solidity—James Guthrie. He wanted also to say that we must have an honorable peace, not one which would make to tingle with shame the cheeks of himself or children. They must unite on McClellan, to put down the most corrupt administration that ever existed. He did not want peace at any price. He was for a prosecution of the war if the South would not make such terms as should be honorable. They must never forget that Lincoln was a minority President. He knew that three-fourths of the delegates to the convention of Monday next were for George B. McClellan.

Mr. Curran, of Tennessee, seconded the resolution. As a friend of Campbell, he would repudiate anything that would tend to disturb the harmony of the Convention on Monday next. They had plenty of enemies who would strive to take every advantage to create division in their ranks. They had a man as their nominee who would offer to the South that they should come back into the Union, negroes and all, if they wanted to come. They were legislating for the white man, not the negro.

A gentleman of Missouri had a few suggestions to make; he cordially endorsed the noble and patriotic resolutions, and if he had had a voice in their production he would have taken precisely the same views. But he would not have raised a controversy. Still they owed much to the noble men of the Border States who had suffered much, prominent among whom stood W. P. Campbell, and he hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion to amend, and substitute that "we hereby nominate W. P. Campbell, or any other Union men whom the Convention of Monday next may agree to nominate.

The gentleman from New York did not think such a proposition was calculated to do good. Did he think so he would gladly accede to the request; his motion was not aimed at Campbell, but against the principle. The enemies of McClellan were wanting them to do such a thing as this and he wished to checkmate them. They would be very glad on Monday to be able to say that this Convention had dictated to the representatives of the great Democratic party.

Hon James Guthrie wanted no honor, nor did his State of Kentucky. But they do want a change of Administration, and they would have it; if he read the signs of the times aright, their President would be George B. McClellan, and the Convention of Monday next would not need their aid to nominate him. The firm determination of a people to assert its rights at the ballot-box could not be prevented from being carried out. He trusted there was no man who wanted office for his own sake, only for the good of his country.

Mr. Guthrie said that as the nomination for the office of President had been given to the Democratic, it was no more than right and just, that the nomination for the second office, should belong to the great Conservative Whig party.

Gen. Leslie Coombs said he was an Old Line Whig, and stood in the shoes of Henry Clay. As a representative of the Whig party, he wished to say that the Whigs wanted no office. They only wanted to save the country. Men were nothing; principles everything. His address was interspersed with the usual amount of profanity and obscenity.

Gen. A. B. Norton—the long-haired one—as the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions said, the Committee was unanimous in their support of the resolutions. They all desire to place in nomination Ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, that they might be able to contrast his high-minded patriotism and purity of character with the record and character of Lincoln's miserable satrap—a petty tyrant, Andy Johnson. He said that the only object of this conservative movement was to aid the Democratic National Convention, that in any event the members of this Convention would support their candidate. He advised unity and harmony. They would nominate Little Mac. He said that in 1840, he was an ultra Whig, and he didn't care a damn who knew it. Gov. Campbell had not sought to have his name presented to the Convention.

Ex-Gov. Campbell then withdrew his name as candidate for Vice President, a step he had long been willing to take if it would promote the great object the Convention has in view.

Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, wished the Convention distinctly to understand that in the motion he had made, to strike out the name of Hon William B. Campbell, he was actuated by no unfriendly feelings towards that gentleman.

The resolution was then modified, so as to omit all mention of candidates for the Vice Presidency. They were then adopted as a whole.

Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, moved the presentation of the resolutions as adopted to the National Convention. This prevailed, and the Convention then, with cheers for McClellan, Leslie Coombs and Gov. Campbell, adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

JOHN WENTWORTH ON VALLANDIGHAM

The following report of the reply of Hon. John Wentworth to Vallandigham, made at the gathering in the Court House square, on Friday evening, was inadvertently omitted from our report in Saturday's issue.

On the retirement of Vallandigham from the steps, the crowd called for "Long John," "Wentworth"—the two names being synonymous in Chicago for our last appointed Police Commissioner. Mr. Wentworth appeared on the stand, amid much cheering, and said:

I am pleased with the opportunity which your call affords me to lay my own views of public policy and public affairs before you; and in so doing I trust I shall not be deemed an intruder, for I would not thrust myself before you nor press my views upon unwilling ears.

It has long been a part of my political ethics that the true method of discussing public affairs was for the *pros* and *cons* to go together before the people. In every public address for the past years of my life I have enforced the correctness of this understanding.

I therefore request the attention of all, for I am no party man. I am chained to the partisan car of no class, no interest, no organization: to my country and to my country alone do I owe fealty and render homage. I love that country. It nurtured me in my youth, it honored me in my manhood, and now when I have passed the meridian of life I love to respond to any call to plead in her behalf. [Applause.] As we cast our eyes over the land and witness the tears that everywhere prevail, and the dangers that now environ the republic, the heart of the patriot sinks with doubt and dread. War, with all its dread calamities following in its train, is convulsing the nation. The art of arms has succeeded the pursuits of peace, and nearly a million of men confront each other in battle array. Amid the horrors of war we naturally look and long for peace. The fathers and mothers of Chicago, whose sons are braving the hazards of battle and the perils of disease, long for peace. The wives of Illinois, whose husbands have perished and are perishing in the terrible struggle, send up their daily prayers for the cessation of the strife. My own wish and hope is *for peace*. My regret when the maddened traitors of South Carolina fired upon the National ensign and forced the Federal authority into a conflict, was not more keen and poignant than my joy will be deep and sweet when they lay down their arms and cease the warfare they then so wickedly, foolishly and devilishly inaugurated. This is the peace for which we hope, for which we pray, for which we *fight*. This struggle is like every conflict that has ever existed since time began, and if we would have a termination of the struggle we must conquer. The road to victory is the road to peace. It is to this alternative that we are driven—a shameful *surrender*, or a certain triumph and lasting victory, and consequently peace.

I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiarly democratic champion who has just addressed you from the stand. I have heard him bewail, in feeling, touching terms, the existence and continuance of this "accursed war." In terms of indignation he has invoked against the Federal Administration for the part it has had to act in the bloody drama. But while he was thus deprecating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of deadly hate. Why was not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous Beauregard, and the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag and shed the first blood in this *infernal fight*? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed when the rebel [illegible] acting as Secretary of War for a rebel [illegible] telegraphed the fatal order, "Open fire [illegible]." Thus the strife began. But this denouncer of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech to night running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of its commencement.

Why this omission, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham? Why are his invectives directed solely to the General Government which, when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. Vallandigham wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in repelling force is [illegible] entitled to an hour's temperate denunciation? I [illegible]

I [illegible] I submit that these things are worthy of [illegible]. If you, my friends, are quietly [illegible] along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounce you for striking back, you had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask "that he was your enemy and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat." Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the Republicans should assail your gathering here to night and fire on your assemblage, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law?

But Mr. Vallandigham tells us to accept peace, to stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. Sir, we want no "reconstruction." The old construction—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—the construction of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—is all we desire. Under that government we lived and prospered and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction, or prates of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy of my country and the robber of my children. The old Union, with its glorious memories, its unfulfilled hopes, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory, all bind me to the old Union and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio and those who think with him "in God's name say no more about reconstruction." But sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives, moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies all be directed to the maintenance of the old constitution. That is hallowed by the memory of Washington, the glorious history of our revolutionary struggle and dearer by far is it to us and our children than any new-fangled combination that can be hatched by any convention. It is rarely that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States both rebel and loyal is the most unpromising of the entire brood. If we want peace then let us conquer. If the South want peace let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try to forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholy struggle for slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defied and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

But Vallandigham told you that the Government could never be held together by coercive force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man. No coercion! Why gentlemen, the coercive power of Government is the only safety and salvation of society. No government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take to-day from municipal and governmental organization the power of coercion and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the modern prey of the strong, and might would indeed become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect for law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war horse of Democracy, General Jackson, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers, in which "coercion" gleamed and glistened in every line, will give him a name and an immortality in history, when the maligners and denunciators of his policy shall have been forgotten. I therefore stand for General Jackson and against Vallandigham. Will you stand for Vallandigham and against General Jackson?

But I will not press the matter farther. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one; our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarrings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people who love Union, Liberty, and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers.

DELEGATES.

The following is a partial list of delegates and alternates to the Convention:

CALIFORNIA.

Delegates.

[illegible]	Wetherell.
Weller.	Tuppe.
Downey.	Semple.
Hayes.	Berry.
Stephens.	

CONNECTICUT.

District. Delegates at Large.	
1..William W. Eaton.	3..Wm. M. Converse.
2..Charles R. Ingersoll.	4..George Taylor.
Delegates.	
1..Alfred E. Burr.	3..Frederick I. Allen.
[illegible]	[illegible]
2..A. Baldwin.	4..William F. Taylor.
Isaac Arnold.	Roland Hitchcock.

The above appoint their own alternates.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Delegates.

Hon. Amos Kendall.	D. C. Lawrence.
Hon. Charles Mason.	T. J. Snow.
[illegible]	Lewis Shaw.
William Flinn.	John B. Blake.
[illegible]	Mr. Purdy.
Charles E. Allen.	Michael Thompson.
Brooke B. Williams.	C. Myer Zulick.
John F. Ennis.	

ILLINOIS.

Delegates at Large.	Alternates.
John D. Caton.	W. M. Jackson.
John M. Douglass.	George W. Wall.
S. A. Buckmaster.	S. K. Casey.
S. S. Marshall.	[illegible]
O. B. Ficklin.	[illegible]
Peter Sweat.	H. W. Billings.
Dist. Delegates.	Alternates.
1..Melville W. Fuller.	Lambert Tree.
[illegible]	John C. Garland.
2..[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Thomas Hopkins.
3..[illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. Smith.	George D. Read.
4..Thos. Redmond.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Thomas McGee.
5..W. W. O'Brien.	George Dent.
[illegible]	John Thompson.
6..R. N. Murray.	[illegible]
Lewis Steward.	[illegible]
7..Henry Prather.	[illegible]
Jas. Bodman.	Philip Myer.
8..Thos. P. Rodgers.	Samuel Maxwell.
Virgil Hickox.	A. M. Miller.
9..[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Edward Laning.
10..[illegible]	T. P. Bond.
Robert W. Davis.	[illegible]
11..J. J. R. Turney.	John W. Merritt.
John Schofield.	[illegible]
12..[illegible]	J. J. Smith.
R. P. Tansey.	S. T. Brown.
13..W. H. Green.	Charles B. McDowell.
John D. Richeson.	Charles Burnett.

INDIANA.

Delegates at Large.	
Hon. Jas. E. McDonald.	[illegible]
Hon. James M. Hanna.	Hon. John Pettit.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hon. A. P. Edgerton.	Samuel A. Hall.
Dist. Delegates.	Alternates.
1..A. T. Whittlesey.	[illegible]
Cutler S. Dobbins.	[illegible]
2..Levi Sparks.	Hamilton Smith.
[illegible]	A. M. Black.
3..William McEwen.	Sylvanus Manville.
[illegible]	[illegible]
4..Marcus Levy.	[illegible]
John P. Campbell.	James B. Foley.
5..Lafe Develin.	[illegible]
Wm. Applegate.	[illegible]
6..A. B. Conduitt.	E. Cooper.
W. H. Dodd.	[illegible]
7..John G. Davis.	Melville McKee.
Andy Humphreys.	Stephen G. Burton.
8..Samuel C. Wilson.	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. C. Applegate.
9..J. A. Taylor.	[illegible]
Horace Corbin.	John C. Walker.
10..David H. Colerick.	J. C. Seeley.
F. V. Long.	[illegible]
11..L. P. Milligan.	Newton Burwell.
David Studabaker.	Howard Coe.

IOWA.

Delegates at Large.

A. C. Dodge.	D. O. Finch.
J. F. Bates.	J. M. Murphy.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
1..[illegible]	4..[illegible]
Wm Patterson.	[illegible]
2..W. Furney.	5..M. McHenry.
[illegible]	B. Darce.
3..Geo Gray.	6..J. Currier.
[illegible]	E. B. Potter.

KANSAS.

Delegates.

W. C. McDowell.	L. B. Wheat.
Wilson Shannon.	H. J. Strickler.
[illegible]	J. P. Taylor.

KENTUCKY.

Delegates at Large.

[illegible]	J. R. Underwood.
J. F. Robinson.	F. T. Garrard.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
1..[illegible]	6..[illegible]
2..P. Coope.	7..W. Menzies.
3..H. D. McHenry.	8..[illegible]
J. B. Miner.	[illegible]
4..J. C. Wilkins.	9..[illegible]
David King.	J. W. Lusk.
5..J. P. Barbour.	[illegible]
B. B. Thomas.	[illegible]
5..H. Pope.	
J. B. English.	

MAINE.

Delegates at Large.

Gorham L. Boynton.	John W. Dana.
Wm. P. Haines.	Richard D. Rice.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
1..Hon. S. R. Lyman.	3..Chas. A. White.
Joseph Titcomb.	4..Marcellus Emery.
2..Hon. David Hammons.	Henry Hudson.
[illegible]	5..Wm. H. Simpson.
3..Jas. E. Smith.	James R. Talbot.

The above appoint their own alternates.

MARYLAND.

Delegates.

Gov. Pratt.	Hon. [illegible] D. Jones.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Delegates at Large.	Alternates.
Josiah G. Abbott.	Oliver Stephens.
Isaac Davis.	Geo. W. Bentley.
E. D. Beach.	D. N. Carpenter.
Jos. D. Thompson.	Charles Heebner.
Delegates.	Alternates.
1..S. B. Phinney.	Alex'r Baxter.
Wm. N. C. Swift.	[illegible]
2..Caleb Stetson.	Alex'r Lincoln.
[illegible]	[illegible]
3..[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. Lunt.	Benj. Dean.
4..Michael Doherty.	D. D. Kelly.
K. S. Chaffee.	Wm. Murray.
5..Wm. D. Northend.	L. B. Usher.
R. S. Spofford.	Chas. P. Thompson.
6..John H. Tarbox.	F. O. Prince.
E. T. Swift.	J. H. Carlton.
7..A. R. Brown.	John B. Walcott.
W. B. Lewis.	A. J. Harlow.
8..Odson Underwood.	Henry A. Aldrich.
George Hooper.	[illegible]
9..[illegible]	Levi Hayward.
[illegible]	W. H. Fuller.
10..Phineas Allen.	Russell C. Brown.
Reuben Noble.	John Boyle.

MICHIGAN.

Delegates at Large.

John S. Barry.	Alpheus Fitch.
A. C. Baldwin.	Nathan Barlow.

MINNESOTA.

Delegates at Large.	Alternates.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ed. Doran.	James Shoemaker.
Hon. John B. Brisbane.	[illegible]
H. T. Welles.	Willis A. Gorman.
Dis. Delegates.	Alternates.
1..C. H. Berry.	S. Cole.
[illegible]	H. K. Belden.
2..E. O. Hamlin.	Christopher Graham.
[illegible]	Seagrave Smith.

MISSOURI.

Delegates.

[illegible]	N. C. Claiborne.
O. C. Tuttle.	[illegible]
W. A. Hall.	A. P. Cook.
Robert Wilson.	Dr. B. P. Edmondson.
Dist. Delegates.	Alternates.
1..[illegible]	James C. Edwards.
Christian Cribben.	Dr. George.
2..D. H. Armstrong.	R. M. Renick.
W. R. Clark.	[illegible]
3..F. A. Rozier.	Henry L. Caldwell.
Philip Pipkin.	W. A. Matthews.
4..John S. Phelps.	M. J. Hubble.
Sample Orr.	John Gullet.
5..Thomas L. Price.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
6..James H. Moss.	Thompson J. Ewing.
John B. Hale.	[illegible]
7..A. M. Woolfolk.	E. C. Thomas.
[illegible]	Col. R. Parrott.
8..[illegible]	— McNamar.
[illegible]	Gilchrist Porter.
9..R. A. Campbell.	[illegible]
W. A. Alexander.	Dr. John F. Hutton.

NEBRASKA.

Delegates.

[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Poppleton.	[illegible]
L. B. Chandler.	J. B. Bennett.

NEW JERSEY.

Delegates at Large.

Dan'l Holsman.	Theo. Runyon.
Abraham Browning.	John P. Stockton.
Delegates.	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. N. [illegible]	[illegible]
3..[illegible]	Theo F. Randolph.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dist.	Delegates.	Dist.	Delegates.
Eastern	Chas. S. Bradley, Gid'n H. Durfee, D. W. Walker, Isaac Lawrence.	Western	Gideon Bradford, Alfred Anthony, T. A. Reynolds, Wm. H. Allen.

The above appoint their own alternates.

WISCONSIN.

Delegates at Large.

[illegible]	Geo. B. Smith.
Christopher Clarke.	M. M. Cothren.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Philo Orton.	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Delegates at Large.	Alternates.
Horatio Seymour.	Alonzo C. Paige.
Dean Richmond.	Josiah T. Miller.
Isaac Butts.	Philip W. Engs.
August Belmont.	George Beach.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
1..J. P. Carll.	Jesse Day.
A. G. Thompson.	17..W. J. Averill.
2..J. F. Schumacher.	Darius W. Lawrence.
Benj. Prince.	18..L. Spraker.
3..Saml. D. Morris.	[illegible]
[illegible]	19..Alfred Clark.
4..Daniel E. Delavan.	[illegible]
James McMahon.	20..[illegible]
5..Oswald Ottendorfer.	W. J. Skinner.
Ignatius Flynn.	21..J. T. Spriggs.
6..John Kelly.	[illegible]
[illegible]	22..S. T. Fairchild.
7..Michael Connell.	Millard Johnston.
[illegible]	23..Frederick Hyde.
8..John McKeon.	J. A. Greene.
Gideon J. Tucker.	24..W. T. Beardsley.
9..Samuel J. Tilden.	E. N. Anderson.
[illegible]	25..B. F. Angel.
10..A. B. Conger.	H. O. Cheesebro.
W. Radford.	26..J. J. Taylor.
11..E. A. Brewster.	D. S. Magee.
Geo. Bennett.	27..M. B. Champlain.
12..R. E. Andrews.	E. A. Ward.
Wm. Chamberlain.	28..S. E. Church.
13..[illegible]	W. C. Rowley.
Jacob Hardenburgh.	29..Washington Hunt.
14..Amasa J. Parker.	L. S. Thayer.
[illegible]	30..John Ganson.
15..[illegible]	A. P. Lanning.
E. E. Davis.	31..J. C. Devereaux.
16..A. G. Sand.	H. C. Miner.

The delegation is instructed to cast the thirty-three votes of New York, on all questions, as a unit, and in accordance with the view of a majority of the delegates.

OHIO.

Delegates at Large.

William Allen.	Allen G. Thurman.
Geo. H. Pendleton.	Rufus P. Ranney.
Dist. Delegates.	Delegates.
1..	
2..	
3..C. L. Vallandigham.	Christopher Hughes.
4..John L. Wimer.	David Landenback.
5..[illegible]	C. W. Cowan.
6..Chilton A. White.	J. M. Trimble.
7..S. S. Cox.	S. Medary.
8..John Y. Glessner.	Peyton Hord.
9..Charles Powers.	A. M. Jackson.
10..[illegible]	Edwin Phelps.
11..David C. Vance.	William Newman.
12..[illegible]	E. B. Olds.
13..Geo. W. Morgan.	Charles Follett.
14..Thomas J. Kenny.	[illegible]
15..J. H. Morris.	M. D. Follett.
16..D. W. Stambaugh.	J. H. Collins.
17..A. McGregor.	J. H. Wallace.
18..J. W. Fitch.	[illegible]
19..Mitchel Stuart.	[illegible]

OREGON.

B. Stark.	Jeff Howell.
L. P. Hughes.	J. Whiteaker.
W. McMillan.	N. T. Caton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delegates at Large.

Gen. G. W. Cass.	Hon. A. Packer.
Hon. W. Bigler.	W. V. McGrath.
Dist. Delegates.	Dist. Delegates.
1..S. G. King.	13..[illegible]
Dr. Geo. Nebinger.	D. Lowenberg.
2..Wm. M. Reiley.	14..Hamilton Alricks.
G. W. Irwin.	Thomas Bower.
3..William Curtis.	15..[illegible]
Simon Arnold.	[illegible]
4..W. W. Burnell.	16..H. J. Stahl.
[illegible]	B. F. Myers.
5..H. P. Ross.	17..L. Bruce Petriken.
G. W. Carrigan.	Daniel M. Dull.
6..J. D. Stiles.	18..John H. Orvis.
Percy M. Hunter.	Stephen Pierce.
7..J. B. Brinton.	19..C. L. Lamberton.
J. C. Beatty.	James K. Kerr.
8..J. G. Jones.	20..T. B. Searight.
William Rosenthall.	John Latta.
9..George Sanderson.	21..W. A. Galbraith.
Henry A. Wade.	W. A. Wallace.
10..F. W. Hughes.	22..W. D. Patterson.
Dr. C. S. Gloninger.	Samuel P. Ross.
11..Philip Johnson.	23..J. A. McCullough.
Carlton Burnett.	[illegible]
12..Charles Dennis.	24..R. W. Jones.
A. J. Garretson.	S. S. Wilson.

VERMONT.

Delegates at Large.	Alternates.
H. B. Smith.	[illegible]
L. S. Partridge.	Alex. McLane.
John Cain.	A. M. Huling.
T. B. Redfield.	J. M. Weeks.
District. Delegates.	Alternates.
1..Isaac McDaniels.	John McKeogh.
A. M. Huling.	E. H. Wright.
2..A. M. Dickey.	Harvey N. Worthen.
George Washburn.	P. G. Skinner.
3..B. H. Smalley.	J. J. Deavitt.
R. G. Hopkinson.	L. C. Butler.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

What the Rebel Press Say About It.

The Democratic delegates to the Convention seem to be unanimous in favor of an armistice with the rebels. It is the burden of all the speeches thus far made. An armistice may be a plank in their platform. But it takes two to make a bargain. How can an armistice be made unless the rebels consent?

What assurance can the Convention give the voters that an armistice can be effected, except on terms wholly inadmissable? Read the following on the subject from the leading rebel organ:

THE ALLEGED ARMISTICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from some quarter, either from Lincoln or the *Chicago Democratic Convention*, to assent to an armistice, or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations "for peace and reunion," and for that alone. A New York paper most urgently advises Lincoln himself to take the initiative in this, in order "to disarm and silence the demoralizing peace faction at the North;" because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is scarcely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail.

Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal now, or whether *the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it*—from whomsoever it may come, IT IS WHOLLY INADMISSABLE. If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, *let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn and the right of secession formally acknowledged*, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be *another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania*. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made, we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or extirpated.

Gentlemen of the Copperhead National Convention, are you willing to conclude an armistice with the rebels on those terms?

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1864.

The money market to-day was quiet, and business was partially neglected in consequence mainly of the decline in gold. The supply of currency was therefore quite sufficient to meet the demand, and the regular bankers discounted freely at 10 per cent.

Exchange is very quiet, the supply being still greater than the demand. The bankers are generally buying at ¼ discount and selling at ¼ discount; but they are selling to each other freely at ⅛ discount.

Gold took a sudden drop to-day—opening at 253, falling as low as 246, and closing at 247, with rumors since the date of the last quotation of its being a low as 243. Various reasons have been assigned for this decline, among which are—the prospect of nominating the "Gravedigger" at the Copperhead Convention—the sending of Peace Commissioners to Richmond—the report that Georgia had asked to be admitted into the Union—and the last and most likely, that Grant had gained a decided victory in Virginia. On 'Change, a sound Democrat of the old school gave his reason for the decline to be, that all the "shent per shent" gentlemen had left Wall street to attend the Chicago Convention, and without their presence there, gold could not possibly be kept up.

The following are the quotations received from New York to-day by James Boyd, gold-broker:

At 10 a. m.	253	At 12 a. m.	250
" 10:15 a. m.	252¼	" 1 p. m.	248½
" 10:30 "	253	" 1:30 "	249½
" 11 "	251	" 2:15 "	248
" 11:15 "	250½	" 2:30 "	247
" 11:40 "	250¼		

The following is the New York Stock Market, August 27, as received by G. F. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	128½	....	Quicksilver	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	....	C. & T.	[illegible]	....
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	....	Hudson River	128½	....
Erie (com)	109½	....	Ill. Cent	129½	....
Erie (pfd)	110½	....	Ill. 6 ℔ cent war loan bonds	98	....
C. & P.	114½	....	U. S. 6 ℔ cent 5-20 coupons	173	....
M. S. (com)	85	....	U. S. 6 ℔ cent bonds 1881	109½	....
M. S. (gtd)	141½	....	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	111¼	....
P. F. W. & C.	111½	....	U. S. 1 yr certif.	[illegible]	....
M. C.	134½	....	American gold	248¼	....
C. & A. (com)	88	....			
C. & A. (pfd)	91	....			
R. I.	109½	....			
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]	....			
B. & Q.	127½	....			

Market—1st Board heavy. No 2d Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1864.

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,991	3,780
Wheat	51,737	19,700
Corn	31,846	98,271
Oats	87,214	145,235
Rye	11,579	....
Barley	9,308	....
Grass Seed	25,420	12,800
Flax Seed	21,060	....
Cured Meats	[illegible]	....
Lard	....	55,890
Tallow	2,940	....
Wool	31,818	....
Hogs	1,969	....
Cattle	5,098	94
Hides	29,479	40,275
Highwines	50	128
Salt	[illegible]	951
Butter	79,834	33,109

There was a good attendance on 'Change, but owing to the general dullness of the markets and the reception of Major-General Rosecrans, business was light.

The flour market ruled exceedingly quiet—the demand being less active, and but little disposition on the part of holders to press sales. There is no material change to note in prices however—the sales amounting to but 1,200 brls, at $11.12½@19.87½ for white winter extras, $10.50 for red winter extras, and $10.00@10.75 for spring extras.

Wheat was very dull, and we note a decline in prices of 2c per bushel on winter and 5@6c on spring grades. About 22,000 bushels winter wheat were sold at $2.16 for No. 1 red; $2.10@2.11 for No. 2 red; and $2.02 for No. 2 spring—the market closing quiet at $2.10@2.11 for No. 2 red. The sales of spring wheat amounted to about 100,000 bushels, at $2.05 for No. 1 spring, $1.98@2.00 for No. 2 spring; and $1.80@1.90 for rejected spring—closing dull at $2.05 for No. 1 and $1.98@1.98½ for No. 2.

Corn was also flat, and prices fell 2½c per bushel, with sales of about 80,000 bu at $1.81@1.82 for No 1; $1.79½@1.80 for No 2; and $1.26 for Rejected—the market closing quiet at $1.28½@1.29 for No 2.

Oats were ½c lower, and less active, with sales of 90,000 bushels, at 67@67½c for No 1; and 65@65½c for No 2—closing steady at 67@67½c for No 1, and 65½c for No 2.

Rye was in fair demand and steady at $1.31@1.37 for No 1, and $1.32@1.34 for No 2—with sales of 23,000 bushels. At the close the market was steady at $1.36 for No 1, and $1.33 for No 2.

Barley fell 5@10c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 10,000 bushels, at $2.10@2.15 for No 2 in store—the market closing quiet at $2.10@2.12.

Highwines fell 2c ℔ gallon, only 100 brls having been sold at $1.74.

Grain Freights were steady at 8½c for wheat and 8c for corn to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has continued moderately active. The leading staples are in fair supply. Prices rule very firm, but with no change on previous quotations.

Cheese is still in small receipt. Hamburg is firm at 24@26c, and Western Reserve at 20@22c per lb.

The supply of Hard Coal continues very limited, and thoroughly insufficient for the present demand. Dealers are holding very firm at $20.00, and Lehigh at $22.00 ℔ ton.

Whitefish are in almost nominal receipt; the market is active, and prices rule firm at the advance noted yesterday. Trout are in moderate demand and firmer, but without quotable change. Codfish in nominal supply; market very firm, with an upward tendency.

Green fruits are generally very active, excepting Apples; all other descriptions are in good supply, and tolerably steady at our present quotations. Apples are in inadequate receipt, and prices have further advanced 50c@$1.00 ℔ brl.

Game and Poultry are considerably more active, owing to the large influx of visitors to this city. Prices have already advanced 50@75c ℔ doz, with a limited and inadequate supply.

Carbon Oil is more active, and prices are firmer, with a strong upward tendency. We still quote best White Oil at 95@98c ℔ gal.

Wool continues very active and firm. Choice Fleece Wool is selling at $1.05, and several holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market, in anticipation of higher prices being obtained.

In Beef Cattle there has been more activity in the yards owing to Government Cattle being again in demand. Entered sales during the day 2,137 head, at $2.75@6.12½ chiefly at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been moderately active and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales 1,278 head at $8.75@10.50, chiefly at $9.00@10.50 gross.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was no disposition to operate, and the general markets were exceedingly dull and heavy, on account of the decline in gold. No 2 spring wheat was offered at $1.98 without buyers. Corn, oats and highwines were neglected.

Agricultural Crops of New England.

[From the Portland Price Current, 23d.]

The drought which has pervaded the country has been seriously felt in New England; but the damage to what may be called the staples of this section has not been so great as the exaggerated accounts from particularly exposed localities would have the country to suppose. Hay and potatoes and dairy products are the principal agricultural reliance of New England farmers. The hay crop has been secured under circumstances unusually favorable. Owing to the abundant moisture in the early part of the season, the grass was well set and came forward vigorously, bearing a heavier crop than the average to the acre. The entire haying season passed with scarcely a day's interruption when hay could not be made. The continuing drought admonished farmers that they must expedite their hay making, and the result is a crop safely housed larger than the average product. The quality of the hay, also, is good. The only damage that would be sustained in this direction—the failure of the second crop and the drying up of the fall feed—has been happily averted by pervading and penetrating rains, which have extended throughout New England. There is no apprehension entertained concerning the quantity of dairy produce. It will rather exceed than fall below the average of the past years, and the price of butter and cheese in a fair open market, under free competition, ought, very soon, to recede considerably from the high figures that now prevail. The potato crop in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont has suffered extremely, and all that were early planted have passed beyond the period when any hope of a crop can be realized. But later plantations, and they include three-quarters of the whole, are in a condition to be immensely benefitted by the recent favorable weather, and though we shall not have even a good average yield, there will be no potato famine. The decreased consumption under the high prices that are now asked, will, if it continues two months longer, leave a supply of potatoes on the 1st of October equal to any we have had for years. The grain crops of this section have never been of much account in a commercial point of view, excepting Indian corn, which looks well and promises well. The early varieties have suffered, which makes green corn scarce and high; but their suffering in no way affects the general field crop. The yield will be a moderate average. Oats and wheat will also give a moderate average yield. Onions, a large and prominent product of New England promises an extraordinary yield.

New York Wool Market—Aug. 25.

The demand has fallen off. The extraordinary heavy receipts cause buyers to hold off in expectation of lower prices, but they are well supported. Late sales amount to 30,000 lbs Domestic Fleece, at $1.00@1.10 for fine, and $1.10@1.16 for coarse, including heavy Black at 84c; 10,000 lbs pulled at $1.00@1.15, including Lambs, 95c@$1.00; 15,000 lbs California, 47@55c for Burry, and 65@75c for fair condition. Foreign Wools are quiet but very firm.

Pittsburg and Pennsylvania Wool Trade.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, 26th.]

It may be interesting to know something of the product of this valuable staple in our State. Pennsylvania always has and still retains the reputation for the best wools grown in the United States. Allegheny, Washington, Beaver, Green, Fayette and part of Butler counties produce fine wools. The balance of our counties west of the mountains produce mostly medium and coarse wools. There is no wool of consequence grown in Eastern Pennsylvania. It is confined to the Western part of the State. Our fine wools are of the most pure blood, and better grown than that of any other district of the same class. Our medium and coarse is generally cleaner, free from grease, burrs, and all impurities than wools of the same quality grown in the West. The clip of Pennsylvania for this year has pretty much changed hands. The price will average very nearly $1. A small part of the clip was taken early in the season at 75 to 80, 85 and 90 cts, but it would not comprise one fourth of the clip of our State. Our wools were bought by and for account of manufacturers and dealers from the East. Still we learn our dealers here bought probably three-fourths of a million on their own account. There is held by those in the trade here probably four or five hundred thousand pounds, mostly fine fleeces. Some choice lots remain in the country in second hands. The clip of our State was in quantity about equal to former years, and notwithstanding we sent a large number of sheep the past year to the Western States, the production about keeps up the stock.

St Louis Lumber Market—August 25.

The receipts by river during the past week have been only one Chippewa raft of 600,000 feet from Chapman & Thorp's mill, which goes into their own yard. [illegible] the week. Receipts by railroad are "few and far between," as the high price of freights operates as a prohibition.

Lath and Shingles are scarce, and likely to be more so, as the low stage of water prevents rafts from carrying top loads.

Yard prices are firm, at following figures:

First clear, ℔ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Second do	[illegible]
Third do boards and fencing	[illegible]
Sheathing	[illegible]
Grub Plank	[illegible]
Joist, 12 in and under	[illegible]
Flooring, 1st rate, dressed	[illegible]
Flooring, second rate, dressed	[illegible]
Siding, second	[illegible]
Square Timber, assorted lengths	[illegible]
Shingles, A shaved	[illegible]
" No. 2 sawed	[illegible]
Lath, per M	[illegible]
Cedar Posts, per 100	[illegible]

Allegheny Cattle Market—Aug. 25.

Business during the week was dull, the sales being limited. [illegible] The business of every sort is now occupying the attention of all parties in order to avoid the draft from [illegible] The only [illegible] notice were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PAR CWT.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The offering were limited; sales of 400 head by M. Drake at $5.

The shipments West amounted to 2,400 head.

HOGS—There was nothing done worthy of notice; a few head only were disposed of at $[illegible] per cwt.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 2,625,000 feet. The market is generally active, and very firm, with an upward tendency. Receipts have been more liberal with a larger number of cargoes in the market.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday, 130,000. In good demand, with a small and inadequate supply. Market firm at previous quotations.

LATH—Received yesterday, 460,000 pieces. In better demand, and very firm at $4.00@4.25 ℔ 1,000 pcs.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Part cargo schr Alnwick, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet rafted lumber, ¼ strips, at $[illegible], balance of cargo, 1 in plank, at $17.00; cargo schr Telegraph, from Muskegon, Truesdell's Mill 70,000 feet lumber boards and strips, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Wm. Smith, from Grand River, sold by O. Brewster, 40,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, at $23.50; cargo schr Hirondelle, from Manitowoc, sold by McDonald, 60,000 feet lumber, all strips, at $22.00; cargo schr G. F. Foster from Muskegon, sold by Jonsson, 80,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $22.00; Lath, 80,000 pcs at $4.25.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21.

The receipts continue large and lumber is accumulating in the market. The assortment is very good and all kinds can now be obtained. Canal and Lake freights are very high, though a little easier terms are reported from Buffalo. Prices have not advanced to cover the increased cost of transportation, but are held at the same figures as before the rise of freights. The sales have been fair, with a large attendance of buyers.

The receipts of the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in August in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,773	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 21, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	11,151	[illegible]	[illegible]

The current prices are as follows:

Pine, clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, fourth quality, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, select, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, good box, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, common box, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, clap board, strips, ℔ M	[illegible]
Pine, tally plank, 1½ in. 10 inch, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally plank, 1¼ in. 10 inch, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally plank, 1½, second quality, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally plank, 1½, culls, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally boards, good, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally boards, second quality, each	[illegible]
Pine, tally boards, culls, each	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 27, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 27, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since July 2, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Aug. 27	6,969	7,939
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 220 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURG.		
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cars of 202 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 5c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 6,969 head. This is 2,103 head less than were received last week, and 3,203 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	6,969

The general supply during the week has been more limited. Shipping Cattle have been scarce and below the demand. Prices have consequently been firmer, with an advance of 12½c ℔ 100 lbs. The completion of existing Government contracts some days since completely checked the demand for medium grades of cattle. There has been another Government contract brought into the market to-day, which has considerably increased the demand, though without any improvement in previous quotations. Previously the principal purchases had been made by speculators at a decline of 25c ℔ 100 lbs on the quotations of last [illegible] gross.

The following are the quotations of the market this evening and compared with last Saturday evening:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.—The market during the principal part of the week was characterized by more than usual dullness and inactivity. This was mainly attributable to the absence of the usual government contractors, for whom the recent supply had been specially adapted. The receipts up to Tuesday were very light of all descriptions of stock; when the deficiency was fully made up by a large quantity of medium stock being brought in. As the government contracts had been out some days there were no legitimate buyers in the market, and sales were only effected by a decline of 25c on the quotations of the previous Saturday, and entirely to speculators.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bentley & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Greenbaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolff	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wicker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal	Marks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	Flanagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Freeman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Ziegler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Keller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Maly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterson	Martin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cox	Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magee	Case	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clyburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winter	Burns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobs	Riley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Frech	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	O'Malley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyatt	Franks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Batch	Mechan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cooley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mechan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H. & P.	O'Malley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yeckham	Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hughes	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.—The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 7,939 head. This is [illegible] head less than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	119
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,939

The supply of shipping grades through the week has been very limited; of extra grades there have been none, the best received were but second qualities. Although the demand for these has been far from a large one, still the supply has been inadequate, and full prices have consequently been sustained.

The following are the principal sales made during the week: Gregory & Hastings to D. Wetzel, 118 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,172 lbs, at $[illegible]; Greenbaum to G. Wetzel, 81 head Missouri steers, averaging 1,2[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Wallwork & Mallory to [illegible], 62 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,197 lbs at $[illegible]; Jacobs to Mallory, 14 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $[illegible]; Oberndorf to MacPherson, 51 head extra steers, averaging 1,176 lbs, at $[illegible]; [illegible] to Mallory, 33 head Iowa steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.12½; Nickells & Bro. to Boland & Co., 101 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,218 lbs, at $[illegible]; J. Adams to Wicker & Co., 76 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,118 lbs, at $6.70; John Adams to St. Clare, 71 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $5.75; Stewart to [illegible], 27 head prime Illinois steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

There were in the yards this morning, including the receipts of to-day, about 1500 head of Beef Cattle. The extreme dullness which has existed during the preceding part of the week, was somewhat dispelled by the fact that Webb & Kelly were again in the market, with a brand new contract for the army. Those who had for several days been holding stock over without any purchasers to be found, were now fully prepared not only to sell, but to obtain old prices for their stock; the former was accomplished, but there was no improvement in prices to be gained.

The entered sales during the day amount to 2,137 head at $2.75@6.12½ per 100 lbs, chiefly at $4.00@5.00. There are about 500 head of stock left over in the yards this evening unsold.

Medium Cattle suitable for the army are again in good demand for some days to come. Shipping cattle are also active and firm at the above quotations.

There has been a more limited supply during the past week; with little difference in the demand which had previously existed. The market has consequently been firmer, and on extra grades we note an advance on the quotations of last Saturday's market of 25c per 100 lbs. The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.—The market during the week has, with a considerable falling off in the supply, been more active, and our quotations show an advance of 25c on prime quotations on the week. The demand has been in the hands of a few shippers only, whose purchases for the Eastern markets, are made here almost every day in the year. There have been no speculators, no outsiders, but only the regular demand of regular buyers. Light hogs are very dull, and had much better be kept back for a while, as anything like a larger supply, would inevitably reduce prices considerably. Fat, heavy Hogs are chiefly wanted, and for these, at the above quotations show, there is an active demand.

There were in the yards this morning about 1500 hogs, including the receipts of to-day. The market has been much the same as during the previous days of the week, prices continuing firm and unchanged, at yesterday's quotations. Entered sales, 1278 head at $8.75@10.50, chiefly at $9.00@10.50 per 100 lbs.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	Hundley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hinkley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMillan	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Hefner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	W. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curtis	Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thayer Bros.	Wm. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gray	Darrell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman, H. & P.	Bennock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of ½c storage per bushel, less otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Steady. To BUFFALO—[illegible] To OSWEGO—[illegible]

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y. all water, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, lake	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,991 brls; shipped, 3,780 brls. Market quiet but without material change in prices. Sales were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] "Model" at $9.25.

BRAN—10 tons Bran in bulk at $21.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 51,737 bu; shipped, 19,700 bu. Market very dull and declined [illegible] on winter and 5@6c lower on spring grades. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] The market closing dull at [illegible] for No. 2 Spring.

CORN—Received to-day, 31,846 bu; shipped, 98,271 bu. Market dull and 2½c lower. Sales to-day were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 87,214 bu; shipped, 145,235 bu. Market less active and ½c lower. [illegible] market closing quiet at 67@67½c for No 1 Oats.

RYE—Received to-day, 11,579 bu; shipped, none. Market steady and quiet. [illegible] market closing steady at $1.36 for No 1 and $1.33 for No 2.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 9,308 bu; shipped, none. Market unsettled and 5@10c lower. [illegible] the market closing quiet at $2.10@2.12 for No 2.

ALCOHOL—Nominal and quiet at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 79,834 lbs; shipped to-day, 33,109 lbs. Market less active and easier, but without any material decline. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—In fair demand, with a moderate supply. Grain and Oat bags are especially active. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—Receipts small, with a fair demand. Market very firm at previous rates. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—In fair supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—Market in small supply, and very firm; but with no change on previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible] and steady. Common very scarce, [illegible] present quotations. We quote: No 1 Mackerel, ½ brls; No 1 Whitefish, ½ brls; No 2 Whitefish, ½ brls; No 1 Trout, ½ brls; No 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brls; No 2 Mackerel, new, ½ brls; No 1 Mackerel, new, kits; No 2 Mackerel, new, kits; Family kits; Family Mackerel, ½ brls; Codfish, George's Bank; Codfish, Grand Bank; No 1 Pickled Herring, ℔ brl; Scaled Herring, ℔ box; Pickled Herrings, round; No 1 Lake Herring; No 2 Lake Herring — [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—Prairie Chickens [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OIL—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Market more active and firm, with a strong upward tendency. [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—In limited supply. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech, per cord; Maple, per cord; Hickory, per cord. [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.... Aug. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

To Clear the House of Flies, USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Night Blooming Cereus. [illegible] JULIAN CHASTIER. [illegible]

It is not often we speak of Physicians, [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible]

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864 RAWSON & BARTLETT, 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to this market. [illegible] EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES. REMOVAL. HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BENEDICT HALL & Co., Have removed to Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway, FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST., NEW YORK. [illegible]

Farm Lands.

VINELAND LANDS. To all Wanting Farms. [illegible] It is now the most Improving Place East or West. HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING. [illegible]

SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS For Sale. [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water Street, Corner of Wells, CHICAGO. [illegible] MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS. COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, [illegible] Guidons, Flags, &c., to Order. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 89 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, [illegible] ware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. [illegible]

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. jel3-k552-3w

Dr. James

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1838, now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without mercury, Iodine, Potash, Arsenic or any poison, by a NEUTRALIZING, a positive cure for all ulcers and blood poison. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, brought on by secret and Diurnal emissions, early indiscretions, excess or hereditary, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, timidity, and often times insanity, with other deplorable trains of symptoms, treated effectually cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, speedily cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of [illegible] effectually.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of the South [illegible]. Those afflicted should apply [illegible]. Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 84 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations confidential. au26-p89 1w

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box [illegible]. Enclose two stamps and get this Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury. Young men suffering from self abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities depending on Puberty, Menstruation or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success. au25-p82 2-3t

Night Blooming Cereus.

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that I am the original fabricator of the Perfume known as the Extract of the Flower of the Night-Blooming Cereus and that the formula for the preparation of the same is my discovery or invention, and that I was for two years previous to January last in the employ of Phalon & Son, of New York City, and while there introduced this perfume, and that I am now in the employ of C. B. Woodworth, Rochester, N. Y., and that the genuine perfume is prepared only from my formula, all others being imitations.

JULIAN CHASTIER.

Rochester, March 1st, 1864.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street. au26 p82 6t

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

But we can cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly earned the wide-spread reputation which he now enjoys. He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure, namely: Private diseases. He has for the past fifteen years devoted his whole time and attention to those unfortunate cases which have baffled the skill of other physicians. He is most successful in the treatment of all those cases which were formerly considered incurable. He is the publisher of a new work called the "Mirror of Youth; or, all Men Know Thyself," which will be mailed to all on receipt of three cents to pre-pay postage. As he is most anxious to do all the good he can, any one may call and receive his opinion upon those most critical matters free of charge. Office and parlors 164 Clark street. Post Office Box 2294. All business strictly confidential. au18 p82 1-2w

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy consummation may be subverted, with a sure method of dispelling the imaginary ugly experience in entering the marriage state. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, 5 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Sold also everywhere. To be had also of H. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; also of SIMONS & COBURN, corner Main and [illegible] streets, Peoria, Ill. jel3-k551-1

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL AND VALUABLE TONIC.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in a most acceptable form. It will be found a valuable tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is pleasant and palatable cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. Hegeman's celebrated Diarrhea Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1849. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhea in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States. jy29-k570-3m

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

In these times of high prices we believe that THE BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and have selected our Fall Stock with special reference to this fact.

Particular attention is called to our CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, which can not be excelled.

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

au18-p80-1f

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Goating work—all machine sewed and the very best quality of goods. jy28-p811-8w

Farm Lands.

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty or fifty acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others. Churches, schools and good society.

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING

The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune.

"It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies." aug22-p425 1m

SAW-MILL AND PINE LAND

For Sale.

Said mill property is situated on White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan, contains 3,300 acres good Pine, a portion cut over—mill entirely rebuilt last winter; is cutting twenty-five thousand in twelve hours, or forty thousand in twenty-four hours. We guarantee it the best sight and the surest mill in the State. The continued ill health of the managing partner is the reason we offer it for sale. Favorable terms are offered. Address

LUSCOMBE & PIERCE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

au21 p512 1m

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS.

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE.

205 & 207 South Water Street.

Corner of Wells, CHICAGO.

We have at all times the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES.

Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers.

Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Standards, Guidons, Flags, &c., to Order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. S. CARPENTER.

aug26-p876 1m

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

89 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. Reed, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
S. A. Bunker, Chicago.
au18-p876 6

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

[illegible]

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received by the

4th National Bank.

Fiscal Agent of the United States.

E. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. B. LOMBARD, President. au15-c613-1f-w-Post

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC P. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

au13 p389 1m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.

President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL HANNA, J. D. NUTTMAN,
JOHN ORFF, P. S. EVANS,
FRED. NIRDLINGER, W. B. FISHER,
JOHN BROWN, C. F. G. MEYER,
A. D. BRANDRIFF.

This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points.

Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by drafts on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh. jy26-p258-1m

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL.........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 7th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Prest.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

jy4-a375-6m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

South West corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Educational.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS,

26 miles north of Chicago, on the C. & M. R. R. The Fall term and 6th year of this Academy will commence on

Thursday, Sept. 8th.

PRINCIPAL—JAMES SPALDING, M. A.
ASSISTANT—T. S. BUNO, B. A.

Circulars giving full particulars will be sent on application to S. W. Raymond, President; Rev. H. W. Patterson, D. D., Wm. Bross, Hon. H. W. Thompson, Committee of Instruction; or Peter Page, Secretary Board of Trustees, Chicago. au11-c681 2m

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the

First Monday of September, 1864.

Highest references given. Application to be made at 226 Chicago avenue, near Rush street.

au18-p151-2w GEORGE QUACKENBOS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE, Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Twenty teachers, superb buildings, thorough course of study. Fifty dollars per term for boarding, light, room rent and use of furniture. Unsurpassed facilities in ornamental branches. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue. M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

jy29-n909-1m

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of WINANS, PEARCE & CO. will expire on the 31st inst., by limitation.

Chicago, August 17th, 1864. au18 p181 1m

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the name and style of D. KRIEGH & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, Provision Dealers, and Commission Merchants.

Chicago, Aug. 12, 1864. D. KRIEGH, C. W. KRIEGH.

au14-c893-4w

New Publications.

TO EVERY PERSON WHO CAN SING.

IF YOU WISH

A Good Music Book for your Choir,
A Music Book that is New and Attractive,
A Music Book that everybody admires,
A Standard Book for Musical Conventions,
The Best Music Book for Singing Schools,

OBTAIN A COPY OF

"THE HARP OF JUDAH,"

By L. O. Emerson.

Nearly fifty thousand copies of this superior Book were sold during the first six months of its publication. Price in Boston $1.37. Specimen pages sent free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

au18 p178-6t TH SA&TU

Lumber.

NEW LUMBER FIRM.

W. BATCHELLER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath Timber, Pickets &c.

Office and Yard, 176 South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts., Chicago.

CARS LOADED IN YARD.

W. BATCHELLER, BYRON REED.
Formerly Pearson & Batcheller.

jy13 n234 8t TU TH &SA

Miscellaneous.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

172 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

A POWER MORTICING MACHINE FOR SALE.

LANE & BRADLEY'S PATENT.

Address the subscriber at Madison, Wis.

au27-p768-1w CHAS. SILLIMAN.

NOTICE.—The owner of a lot of Highwines stored in Sturges, Buckingham & Co's Warehouse "B," will please call at their office immediately.

au17 p763 STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.—All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female.

It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.

Address
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.
63 Liberty street,
New York.

aug1-c63-1yttw-ist-is

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper, and school books, old blank books, ledgers, etc., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,
98 Randolph street.

au21-p342-3t tis

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in Green Bay, St. Clair and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Also Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, &c., Grove street, foot of Seventeenth street, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Having railroad track in the yard, facilities for shipping unsurpassed. Post Office Box 2784.

au18-p288-1m

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its next session September 8th. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn. au27-p811-1wis

HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of August 9th, 1864

No. 1562 drew $100,000; No. 21,507 drew $50,000; No. 22,699 drew $25,000; No. 24,930 drew $10,000; No. 9721 drew $5,000. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

au27 p771 6ts

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15th, 1864.

In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved June 20th, 1864, authorizing the "Purchase of a new and more eligible site for a Marine Hospital in or near Chicago," notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the seventh day of September next, for grounds suitable for the purposes of the Hospital. These grounds must not be further north than the vicinity of Lake View, nor farther south than Hyde Park.

In size they must not be less than three hundred feet square, nor more than ten acres in extent, and must have a full and unobstructed frontage upon the Lake Shore. LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

au16 c978 2m

SALT.

New Salt, in bright barrels, for sale at the lowest market rate by

THOS. HALE,
No. 2 Wells street.

au26-p731 1w

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & CO.,

No. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States, of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also, the BEST OF INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to. jy22-a93-3mis

J. W. POTTLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

116½ South Water street, Chicago

au24-p856-1w

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

If you want the trade of Wayne, advertise in the "UNION COURIER," Vienna, Johnson County, Illinois, which has a larger circulation among Union men than any other paper in Egypt. Terms reasonable. Address ANDREW ROBERTSON, Vienna, Illinois.

au19-p580-1w

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a

GOOD TRIMMER

for a first class business in Milwaukee. Good wages given, and may board with the family if desired. Address Box 1296, Milwaukee, Wis. au25-p664-1w

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUHNS was elected to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, the removal of all filthy nuisances and offensive matter of all descriptions. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and without injury to property. Post Office Box 468. au5-c483 1m

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 27th day of August, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answer to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage STAMP on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott F B mrs
Abel Charity mrs
Abbott Cornelia C mrs
Adams Annie mrs
Adams Belle miss
Adkerson Martha mrs
Alsiee mrs
Adams Nettie miss
Alexander Melvina mrs
Allen W T mrs
Aldrich Clara C mrs
Amer Lizzie miss
Anderson Letitia mrs
Armstrong A C mrs
Armstrong Mary L mrs
Atchley Amanda mrs
Atkinson Lucy miss
Avery Lucy mrs
Avery Francis W mrs
Ashton Maggie miss
Adams mrs

B

Becker Paul mrs
Baker Asabel M mrs
Bailey Ellen J mrs
Begley Mary miss
Bean Sophia miss
Baker Theresia miss
Ball Mary miss
Baptie Margaret miss
Banker Alice A miss
Barber Eliza miss
Barrett R mrs
Barry B mrs
Bartholomew Esther miss
Bart Annie E miss
Bateman Catherine mrs
Bayard Geo A mrs
Bean Maria miss
Beckwith W mrs
Bucher B F miss
Bierce J mrs
Beardsley Hannah mrs
Bennett John B mrs
Binnie Mary A mrs
Bishop Ellen mrs
Blanchard Carrie miss
Bliss F A mrs
Bond Mary mrs
Bortle Emma miss 2
Bein Helen miss
Bois Ella miss
Benham miss
Boyle Mary J mrs
Boyle J R mrs
Brawbell Wilder mrs
Brainard L M mrs
Brewer John S mrs
Brewster Emma L miss
Britnell Jennett mrs
Brush Obelia mrs
Brasser Sue J miss
Brown S P mrs
Brown Florence miss
Brown Gertrude mrs
Brown Sarah A miss
Brown Matilda
Brown A L miss
Brown Kate miss
Brown Phoebe miss
Brooks Dani mrs
Buckley Rose miss
Buchanan M N mrs
Burgardt Magdalena miss
Burt Lena miss
Burnham H A mrs
Buckmaster Martha A mrs
Burton Louisa miss
Burdey L Ann mrs
Bourne Edmon mrs
Burk Euphrosia
Burlingame W A miss
Burns Lovrie miss
Burt Mariah Antoynette mrs
Butler Mattie miss
Byron Daniel mrs
Bradley A J mrs 2
Bear Margaret
Bradbury Louisa miss
Blackburn Alice E miss
Bosman Mary mrs
Booth Anna M miss
Boulin Susan miss
Burrows Mary mrs
Begley Bridget miss

C

Callahan Alice mrs
Calvert Anna N miss
Campbell H E miss
Callahan Lizzie miss
Calkins Allen C mrs
Case Ellen
Canda A mrs
Carney Angeline
Carley Louisa mrs
Carroll Mary miss
Cofield Eva miss
Cavert Sall
Charnon E mrs
Chapman Araminta mrs
Chapman Jane mrs
Chace Elizabeth H mrs
Chase Samantha
Church Lizzie miss
Church Susan miss
Church Mary miss
Cleveland Amelia mrs
Clemson Ellen miss
Clark Mary E mrs
Clark Ira F mrs
Clark Sarah mrs
Clark Bell mrs
Cloyde miss
Clinton Nellie C miss
Close E captain
Cochrey Mary E mrs
Cobb Ella miss
Cobb Lucy miss
Collier S mrs
Colson Lilly miss
Comstock Elizabeth mrs
Comstock Mary miss
Cole Minnie miss
Coulson H G mrs
Collins Mary miss
Coleman Kitty miss
Cooper Anna A miss
Cooper Emma mrs
Cook Anna miss
Coughton Mary Ann miss
Covel Mollie miss
Couch Henrietta miss
Courtney Warren Y mrs
Cottrell Sarah mrs
Coy F D mrs
Costello Maria miss
Countryman Esther miss
Corey Charles W mrs
Crosby Margaret mrs
Crapo Mary miss
Crawford E H mrs
Cronk D M mrs
Cross John mrs
Cross Mary E mrs
Cronkhite C miss
Cronise Eliza mrs
Cumming Honora miss
Cushman E mrs
Curry Annie mrs
Cuthbert Emma C miss
Case Julia miss
Cope A mrs
Corey Eliza mrs
Coop Anna mrs
Conley Margaret miss
Carney Angelina miss
Cary Jane L

D

Daly Lucy miss
Danchey Elizabeth
Daily M J mrs
Dalahee Mary miss
Dayton D D miss
Degen Mary
Dean Louisa mrs
Delaney W mrs
Dickinson John mrs
Dickinson Emma
Dodge Harriet mrs
Donahue Kate miss
Dore Anna B mrs
Dorset Mary mrs
Dunnegan Eliza miss
Drew Mary H miss
Downing Nellie miss
Dowling Mary E mrs
Doyle Helen
Doyle Catherine mrs
Dunne Julia M miss
Duffy Hanna
Dunn Johanna mrs
Duggan Kate miss
Durand Martha E miss 2
Durkey J mrs
Dickerman Joan A mrs
Driscoll Maggie A miss
Devine Julia miss

E

Eggleston Emma miss
Eager B mrs
Egan Mary miss
Eddy Kitty miss
Earl Cattie miss
Earl S miss
Eddington H E mrs 2
Eastman Helen mrs
Evans Mary mrs
Elliott Julia mrs
Ellsworth Mary mrs
Ellis M mrs
Ellsworth Frances miss

F

Falt Julia
Fairchild Louisa mrs
Farnham Mary
Farmer Mary mrs
Farmer O mrs
Fannelle Elizabeth
Flynn Margret mrs
Flannelly Honora
Filley Lucien B mrs
Flannery Catherine
Fitzgerald Bridget
Filking Mollie
Feeney Catherine
Farrell Eliza Ann
Fewin Julia
Fisher Margretta
Fitzmorris mrs
Fitzpatrick Bridget
Fitzgerald Ellen
Fitzhenry Margret
Flood Kate
Flood Maria
Flynn Johannah
Flood Margret
Folsom Julia A
Fort Ellen J
Foley Ellen
Foot Ira mrs
Ford A W mrs
Forsman Jennie M
Foster Betsy mrs
Fowler Belle mrs
Franklin Mildred mrs
Freeman Harriet E
Freshina Ava
Fry E J mrs
Fry A mrs
Fisk Angeline A mrs
Fitzgibbon E P miss
Flavin Betsey miss
Field George mrs 2

G

Gaylord H R mrs
Gerrity Anne
Gavin John B mrs
Gallagher Mary J mrs
Gamble Martha
Garvey Mary
Gavine Kate
Getz Jennie
Gibbs Eliza
Gibson Francis mrs
Gilbert Margret
Gillis H mrs
Gillet Uri mrs
Gill Mary
Giles John mrs
Glass James E mrs
Gleeson Maggie E
Gleeson Caroline mrs
Golden Ann mrs
Goff Sarah L mrs
Goodale [illegible] mrs
Gordon Sarah Ann mrs
Georges Susannah mrs
Goss Oliver mrs
Grey Maria L mrs
Granger Ellen
Gray Henry mrs
Green Ellen
Grober Mary
Ginton Margretta
Gregg miss T
Gould L S mrs
Gleeson Maggie C miss

H

Howard Elmett
Hester Ellen
Hare Johanna
Hardon M C
Hehgan Mahala J
Halleck Anna
Hagerty Matilda
Hane Ann E mrs
Hagerty Sarah mrs
Hall Parthenia mrs
Hall M mrs
Hamlin Hannah mrs
Hamilton Sarah mrs
Hamilton Eliza
Hannigan Jennie
Harrison Ella mrs
Harris Louisa
Hendee Lorette M
Hart Mary
Hitchcock D G mrs
Hatch Carrie
Harwood E mrs
Harpell Lew
Hartman Mary
Hart Delia
Hart B mrs
Hastings Alice M
Hasbrook Anna M
Hawley Frank mrs
Hawkins Grace mrs
Hedstrome Eve mrs
Hagerty Katy
Henderson H mrs
Hicks Malinda
Higgins Carry
Higgins Carrie P
Higbie Mary E
Hill Ann E
Hills Claude
Hogan Catherine
Hiller Lizzie
Hoffman A J mrs
Holsey Olive M mrs
Holcomb Laura A mrs
Hosmer Susan G
Horn Caroline
Horigan Mary mrs
Howes Mary E mrs
Howe Robert mrs
Howe Mary A mrs
Hoyt S F
Hughes Elliott mrs
Hurd Ada
Humphrey Isaac mrs
Hart B M mrs
Hueston S G mrs
Huntington Jeanette H
Hutchinson Ansher mrs
Humphrey Mary mrs
Haynes Margret A mrs
Humphriville Geni
Heartney Johannah
Heaney mrs
Hughes Mary Ann

J

Jourdan Susan E
Jennings Emma
Jennings Mary
Janch Adelaide
Jackson Ellen M
Jackson T mrs
James Christiana mrs
Jewitt Susan
Jordan Anne A
Jordan Anna E
Jones J M mrs
Janes Jane O mrs
Johnson Christina A
Johnson Lucy
Johnson Susan mrs
Johnston E Iza mrs

K

Kiersted Libbie
Kane Mary T
Kane Mary E
Karrick Mary
Kales Margret
Keefe Libby
Kebo Mary mrs
Keeler L J mrs
Keen Anna R mrs
Keese Hannah mrs
Kelsey C C mrs
Kelso Margret mrs
Kelley Louisa mrs
Kimes Ann
King Alice M
King Wm R mrs
King James B mrs
Krill Louisa
Kump Lena G
Knowles Lizzie
Kinstead Eliza
Klasson Maria S

L

Lacy Terese mrs
Labor Emma mrs
LaLun Maria T miss
Lamb Catherine mrs
Lamb Jane mrs
Lane Johanah mrs
Lewis G P mrs
Langley J W mrs
Lathrop Mary A mrs
Lawrence Lew miss
Lafford Cornelia mrs
Lease Kate mrs
Lease Katie miss
Lewis Mary mrs
Lewis Maggie miss
Linley Chas mrs
Linebridge Louisa miss
Lakye Morda miss
Locksmith Mary mrs
Langcroft mrs
Lang mrs
Lockwood Mary miss
Lawes Pauline miss
Lanes Catherine E mrs
Lang Louisa mrs
Lowry Mary mrs
Lard Isaac mrs
Looney Helen mrs
Ludning Mary miss
Lynch Margaret E mrs
Lynch Ellen H miss
Linenwood Catherine miss
Livingston Lois G miss
Loftus Patrick mrs
Lesson Mary mrs
Lucas Elizabeth A mrs
Lewellen Carrie miss
Lewis C M

M

Magraw Margaret mrs
Mahoney Jane M miss
Maltby Eliza mrs
Mangan Mary A miss
Manahan Bella miss
Mangan Bridget mrs
Marasolo Mary E miss
Manahan Susan miss
Marsh Fannie miss
Master Sarah Ann mrs
Marlton Bell miss
Martin S A mrs
Martin Emily miss
Mason Hattie miss
Maynard Mayson miss
Matthews P mrs
Maxson Mary A miss
Maher Amelia E miss
Mayo H miss
Meacow Elizabeth
Merchant Nancy L miss
Mervin Minnie miss
Merrick M mrs
Midecendorf Ann miss
Meller Catherine mrs
Millard Priscilla mrs
Miller Josephine miss
Miller Ann mrs
Mitchell Mary mrs
Mitchell Honora mrs
Mirty Libbie mrs
Moody M mrs
Moody A P mrs
Moran Maria miss
Morrison Fannie miss
Millince Stephen mrs
Morrison A L mrs
Morrow Molly mrs
Morris Hannah E miss
Mosby Lizzie miss
Mott S F mrs
Moore Ann mrs
Moore Martha miss
Munroe Geo mrs
Mullen Margaret mrs
Munson Edward mrs
Murray G M mrs
Mulloy Kate miss
Marvin miss
Murray Catherine T miss
Mangan Margaret miss
Moss Addie miss
Morehand J B mrs
Mokay Joseph mrs
Moloy Joseph mrs
Morris Josie mrs

Mc

McAndrews Eleanor mrs
McBride Jennie miss
McCarty Julia miss
McCusick Had
McCarker Mary T miss
McCoante Bridget miss
McCormick Bridget mrs
McClurg Maria A miss
McCutcheon Ann miss
McCoye Ellen miss
McClellan Jennie miss
McCuye Ellen mrs
McDonnell Hattie miss
McDonnell Jennie miss
McDougall D mrs
McDonald Savannah miss
McQue Catherine miss
McGarr Selda miss
McIntosh Sarah B miss
McKenna Annie miss
McElwaith Catherine miss
McKowen James mrs
McLean Lena mrs
McMaster Mary mrs
McMenry Margret mrs
McVicha mrs
McVay Ann mrs
McDonald Mary A E mrs
McCabe Emily mrs
McCann Jennie mrs

N

Nelson Louisa
Nelson Sophia mrs
Neff Catherine mrs
Newton Hannah mrs
Nichols Margret mrs
Noble C A mrs
Nulson Julian mrs
Nourne May E mrs
Nolan Dora miss
Nolan Ann miss
Norton Jane Eliza miss
Norris H A mrs
Nolan Julia mrs
Noyes Georgia E miss
Newton Breita mrs

O

Oliver Jennie miss
Oliver Eliza Jane mrs
Odell Sarah mrs
Otis Nabbi mrs
Ostrom Alvira E mrs
Otto Emma mrs
Osborn Susan mrs
Owens Maria miss
O'Brine Kate miss
O'Donnell W miss
O'Donnell Ellen miss
O'Connell Mollie miss
O'Neil Mary mrs
O'Neil Mary August mrs
O'Brien mrs

P

Padcock Mary E mrs
Packard E P W mrs 2
Packard C miss
Packard Sarah B mrs
Palmer Ann mrs
Palmer Emma
Palmer Augustus mrs
Parker Mary Ann mrs
Partridge E C mrs
Parker E R mrs
Parsons Alice M miss
Parker Josephine mrs
Parish Frank E mrs
Parner Bella mrs
Pasch Catherine mrs
Patterson Dell mrs
Patterson M A mrs
Paul Sophia miss
Patterson Ella mrs
Peebles Mary E mrs
Pierson mrs
Perry Mary mrs
Perkins Margret C mrs
Perdee J N mrs
Perry Ellen miss
Perry Ann mrs
Plummer Hattie miss
Pazzs John mrs
Pitkin Russell mrs
Pollan Martha mrs
Phillips Harriet miss
Pitkin Carrie mrs
Pickett Frances miss
Plaisters Harriet mrs
Pomeroy Lydia mrs
Powell Mary miss
Porter Susan miss
Potter Vila mrs
Porter Mary A miss
Pratt Emily mrs
Prouty Ellen mrs
Prince Lavina miss
Prout Ellen mrs
Prina Francis mrs
Pal Lizzie miss

Q

Quigly Dalia miss

R

Rand Abbe mrs
Randle Geo B mrs
Ramlet Emma mrs
Raymond mrs
Reichenbach H mrs
Reiplog E Peter S mrs
Redford Maggie mrs
Reynolds C C mrs
Reynolds H mrs
Reynolds Elizabeth mrs
Rell Chattie miss
Rea Catherine mrs
Rostin Carrie A mrs
Roughan Margaret mrs
Rosier Lucy miss
Rowley Emma mrs
Rose Charlotte mrs
Rosegrant Lettie miss
Ross E A miss
Rupp Augusta C miss
Reid J A S mrs
Richardson Mary mrs
Ritchie Margret miss
Riley Kate miss
Robinson Sarah Ann miss
Robb John mrs
Rube Hattie miss
Rodgers Grace miss
Roberts Belle miss
Ryder Wilhelmina miss
Ryan J R capt mrs
Russell Mary mrs
Rutter Mary miss
Ryan Kate miss
Raley Mary miss
Richards Mary E miss
Ravanagan Kate miss
Rinnards S L miss

S

Sampson Grace
Schmitt Sarah miss
Searcy mrs
Scannell Margaret miss
Scott H miss
Secrist Charlotte mrs
Seymour Harrison mrs
Shaw E M miss
Shaughnessy Maggie miss
Sherman N A mrs
Shuley Kate miss
Shipton Violet mrs
Shields Catherine miss
Simpson Sophia mrs
Simpson Martha mrs
Sims C W mrs
Simms Cornelia mrs
Simpson Matilda miss
Simons Mary miss
Sinclair Marie E mrs
Sloan Mary P miss
Stone Marilla miss
Spencer A R mrs
Smith Elnora miss
Smith H mrs
Smith Jennie N miss
Smith S G D mrs
Smith Harriet N miss
Smith M E W mrs
Smith Mary D mrs
Smith R W mrs
Smith John T mrs
Smith E E mrs
Stone G M mrs
Spencer Mary L mrs
Spalding E C miss
Spears Mary Q miss
Stanton Emily A mrs
Stace E S mrs
Stuart Maria mrs
Stevenson Mary mrs
Stone Celia L mrs
Stone Lizzie mrs
Strong Florence miss
Stoking Lucy mrs
Sturm W mrs
Stokes Hannah miss
Streder Hannah miss
Sullivan Catherine mrs
Saunders Mary E mrs
Sylvester Francis miss
Swan Mary mrs
Somers mrs
Smith Augusta miss
Smith H H miss
Smith Jane mrs
Saxton Levi mrs
Seales Mary mrs
Scales Amanda mrs
Scholes Mandy mrs
Seaban Mary mrs
Sartsor Ann M mrs
Slawson Louisa miss
Slawson Sarah L miss
Sullivan Catherine miss
Seymour C W mrs

T

Taylor Sarah mrs
Tanner Ellen miss
Taylor Kate mrs
Taylor S T mrs
Tacksberg M mrs
Taylor Fanny miss
Tacy Caroline miss
Tampin Mattie miss
Temple Clara mrs
Tempell D miss
Thayer Lizzie D miss
Thurston Hattie A mrs
Tilley Sarah A mrs
Towne Margaret mrs
Thomas Amelia L mrs
Thompson Josie miss
Thompson J H miss
Thompson Hattie L mrs
Thompson Caroline miss
Thomas Mattie J miss
Thompson Amanda miss
Thomas M E miss
Thompson A mrs
Tower Margaret miss
Tower C mrs
Treat Rosa mrs
Truax Fanny miss
Traner Caroline S mrs
Trance Caroline mrs
Tritt Fredia miss
Turner Kate E mrs
Twiss Hubbard mrs
Trueman W mrs
Thomason Charlotte Emilie
Taylor Maggie miss
Thompson S P mrs

V

Vaughn Margaret T mrs
Vassey A mrs
Vofer Grace C miss
Vincent Mary miss
Vale M S mrs

W

Waterman T mrs
Wade Emma M miss
Wagner Kathe miss
Wade G G mrs
Wait H T mrs
Wamsley Lydia A miss
Walker Mary miss
Walterman mrs
Walls Adelaide mrs
Walker Clara mrs
Walker Celia miss
Waller Ann miss
Walker Margaret miss
Walker Nancy B mrs
Wallace Eliza mrs
Walker Marion M miss
Walton Margaret mrs
Warner Minnie miss
Warren N miss
Warden Mary mrs
Warren Kate B miss
Washburn J B mrs
Washburne Josephine miss
Webb Lewis B mrs
Weeks Mary M mrs
Weel Emma mrs
Winte Ewalice mrs
West Rosa mrs
West Lizzie E mrs
Walsh Kate miss
Wheeler Mary A mrs
Whitcomb Fannie A miss
White Mary S mrs
Whitney Mary miss
Whitney Julia mrs
Wildger Catherine mrs
Wightman Lizzie mrs
Wilkins Jennie mrs
Wilhelm A mrs
Winslow Mollie miss
Wolfe Mary mrs
Winson Mary S mrs
Williams Mary S miss
Williams Cora mrs
Wilson H mrs
Wilson Jane G mrs
Willson Martha miss
Wilson Vera mrs
Wilson A C mrs
Wilson Lizzie S mrs
Woodman Caroline J mrs
Wyans mrs
Willington Mabel mrs
William Louise A mrs

Y

Youngheim Almira miss

Z

Zimmerman Harriet E

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Atkinson J W
Adams, Smith & co
Adkins & Merrill
Avery Samuel J
Appleton Saml B
Allen Geo H
Alexander T R
Albertson Z A
Albright Gideon D
Allis Thomas
Allen Geo T
Abbey Geo F
Allen Geo H
Albion Hubert F
Arnold Henry
Abbott H J
Allen Hubert
Ayer H B
Ames Homer
Albion H P 2
Anderson Hugh V
Adams J O
Aark James W
Ainsworth J W
Ainsworth J
Austin J H
Allen James
Arnold Alson H
Astling Nathaniel
Adam Andrew
Abercrombie G P
Adams Asker
Alexander A
Atwater Philip D
Ayres Chas G
Atkinson Chas W
Adams Chas
Adolph Philip
Adams Daniel
Acton Dewitt
Averill Elijah 2
Angel E G 3
Adams Robert
Angle Solomon 2
Adams F & co
Adams Silas W
Allen S F
Abernethy J W
Andrews Joseph
Adams Alex
Alexander Joseph
Ammons John M
Arms Wm A
Andrews W F 2
Allen Wm A
Abbott Ware
Anderson White
Adams Wm H
Allen Wm H
Avery M H
Ancona M
Acers Michael
Aitken Alex
Adams & co

B

Berry David
Bagby Joseph
[illegible] Augustus
Beban S E
[illegible]
Bennett & Wilcox
Blood O H
Beezie Alex
Bryner Thos S
Barton, Green & co
Barnes & son
Barrett, Gleason & co
Benister A J
Babcock Benj
Babcock O M
Bailey Bennett
Benson A
Baker Broomero
Baxter H J
Barck H
Barnes & bro
Babcock Ben
Babcock Chas
Barber Chas J
Barber Chas D
Barton Daniel K
Babin Dennis
Ball John H
Braman Edwin
Burns S M
Bacon Stephen
Baily S G
Barre Fred N
Bartlett Geo
Baxter H H 3
Baldwin H A
Baxter Henry J
Barnes James H
Batchelder J B
Baldwin Jas S
Bonner J H
Baltimore Jno
Baker John W
Baily Mark
Barrett Jno
Beebe Chas H
Bellamy Chas L
Blake Patrick
Becker Nathan
Beagley Joseph
Blodgett S B
Bidwell Daniel
Bellamy S
Blair Samuel
Beebe Geo F
Berlin G S
Beebe Geo
Becker Gideon S
Belding H H
Bitters Vesser
Booker J G
Bergan James
Blair J
Blitz Jacob
Billings James
Bissen J Ward
Blackman Jos
Belsky Jno
Blanchard Jos W
Buker Jno
Burs Jno D
Blessner Jno
Bunddie Wm
Bine Wm B
Beetebill W W
Billings Wm
Benton Hendrick
Bass Wm B
Beach Willard
Blaney dr
Beckly Lemuel
Beake Martin
Bisset M K
Belhan Michael
Bovington A D
Bond bro & co
Banister & Vooght
Evens
Bredin & Porter
Bowen, Woodson & co
Bovan Jno
Brunner Alex
Bowers Allen
Bonanselle B F
Boring C O
Boyer Chas
Bruner Chas F
Bowen Patrick
Borin Chas O
Britton Daniel
Branam D F
Breman Robt
Beston E
Brunce Robt
Bruner Riley
Bryce E M
Bowen E L
Brewster F S
Brundage Edwd
Boulton Saml 2
Boyles Samuel
Brockway Simeon
Bower Theodore
Bristnall Geo
Bryan Thomas
Boswell Geo A
Bradball G R
Bowman G G
Bowie Z H
Bren Thos
Bowers Thos
Braton Y H B
Boyle Hugh
Bogert Horace W
Breconey J W
Botham G W & co
Brady James
Bodis J B
Bradden J E
Boute John
Bowman John
Bergett John
Bone W S
Bradford W H
Bryant W E
Brayton Wm
Brooks W T
Bryant Walter A
Brooks Wm
Brennan Wm
Boyce Leonard S
Barris M & S
Brun Warren
Bolser Lawrence
Bower L
Burnes Michael
Brockway Jas W
Brown M M
Bush & bro
Bourk Thos
Backer McCammon
Bare Patrick
Brown Jas K
Brown T F
Brown Francis S
Brown Jno S
Brown J S
Brown Jno H
Brown F D
Brown Jno S
Brown Horace
Brown James K
Brown Jno
Brown Wm
Brown James H
Bradden Bernard
Burnet Alfred
Burton Richard
Braxton E W
Burt Dwight
Buckley Dani
Burnham Paul
Byrne Charles
Burthoff C P
Butler Chas
Bush Chas
Boyne Peter
Buckley Benj
Bush Nicholls
Butler A S
Burk A H
Bushnell Omar
Busker J
Back J N
Burch Isaac
Burnes James
Bourse James
Bissell Henry L
Burton Horace
Butterfield G E
Buckley Geo W
Bullock T O
Beeton G C
Burnett R N 2
Burgess Enoch F
Buckley Jno
Burwell W M
Burnham Wm C
Barnes Wm
Barnes Lawrence

C

Clark B A
Chamberlin J M
Coe J C
Connaday Patrick
Chamberlin Chas
Canes A B
Clephorn James H
Clark L W
Carpenter H H
Chapman Jno B
Clark G J
Casey Simon
Chugne capt
Carpenter Bert
Carr, Charley & co
Clark & Doubleday
Carpenter Jerome
Carlton James E
Corrigan Jno
Coowa der Jno 2
Carpenter Jno G 2
Carter Jno
Carlisle Wm
Carter Wm J
Carrier Willis
Carrol Wm
Carson Wm
Callaway W W 2
Cambell Kenneth W
Carter Manuel J
Cancel Benj
Campbell Chester
Cary Dan
Campbell R D
Campbell Richard
Castle Robt
Cahil Francis
Castner Samuel
Case Salmon
Caven Thomas
Cammel Geo
Castello Geo
Carver Thomas H
Campbell Geo P
Chappell A S
Cheney, Ames & co
Clark C C
Chase Warren S
Clive Jno N
Colwell Joseph
Chopham William
Cooke Jno A
Clark Jno
Chisholm Jno B
Christy Jno
Calgrie Jno E
Clark Jno H
Colen Jno
Chapman Jno
Conroy Jno
Conovay Jno M
Connor Jno
Chisholme Jno B
Chapman J L
Clarnel James
Chase James
Champion James
Cleaveland Jacob
Clemon James
Crase H S 2
Chittenden H
Chamberlain H B
Chilman maj
Chancey Lewis
Clark L W
Carter L A
Chancey A B
Chasey M B
Clark Geo
Clark Geo H
Chase Geo
Clark Thomas
Coester Frank
Chenir E M
Cleave E
Cornell Chas H
Caughey Byron H
Cumber Chas
Clenton Chas
Cheeney Cyrus F
Cuyler Jno B
Connely Robt A
Coffee Wm
Collins & Burdis
Collins, bro & co
Corme Wm
Comstock B F
Coe O R
Cox Alfred
Calinge B
Cook, Douglas & Brainard
Cobb A S
Coy Benj
Cox Alfred
Cole Alfred
Colara C S
Cusp J
Conklin Peter
Conel C C
Comstock C C
Cole D
Coulton D H
Connor E E
Colley Edward
Collet Sandy
Comstock F M
Collins Solomon G
Cook Geo W
Cozine Thomas J
Connely Geo A
Coolman Henry
Coe James W
Cook Isaac
Cook James S
Collins Isaac H
Cooley James S
Collins Joel W
Condon Jno
Cogenet Jno R
Conroy Joseph
Corcoran Jno
Conney J o
Collins John
Collins Wm
Cook W C
Copeland Willis E
Cognell Wm G
Condit Wm G
Cohen M A
Cotton L H
Connoly mr
Cray, Simons & Cross
Cross A D
Culbertson C M
Cummins Christopher 2
Cuthbert Edward
Cutter Eugene S
Crittenden Fred
Cronnes F
Craig S H
Curyess Geo
Cunningham I H
Cresson Henry
Crawford H S
Croxton H T
Cunning Honor A
Culver J
Cravet J C
Cready Jno J
Craves J H 2
Curdy Jas H
Curtis Joseph
Cuyler Jno B
Cunningham Wm
Cussman W F
Cross Willard
Cross Leo
Curtis Larry
Crandall Lyman S
Crehan Mathew
Canlan Chas J

D

Dickey J P
Davis John E
Delaney John
Davis Mark
Davis John
Ditmarsh Stanley
Devitt Anthony
Davis Alfred
Davis Pierce A
Davis Pope & co
Dreslig C
Dater F R
Dacosta Price
Davies Reuben
Dement E C
Davis R S
Davis Franklin
Devlin S W
Dale Frank
Ditterline Smith F
Dailey Simon
DeClerce Geo
Dagert Geo
DeClark T
Dale Geo Thos
Dickens Geo W
Dickinson Gid B
Davit Henry
Dailly Henry
Delano James
Davis James
Dewey J J
Dennehey John
Dickinson J J L
Davis John
Dorner John
Detwiler John
Dailey Wm C
Daisy W H
Davis mr
Dixon M F
Disbrow L E
Daves Michael
Donovan M T
Dunlap Isaac M
Durning Bryan
Dowd John
Dougherty Patrick
Dail & co
Dow & co
Doll mr
Dadson M B
Doig M J
Dunlap A
Dyer O G
Durkin Patrick
Doran Chas P
Dwier Patrick H
Dolan Peter
Dater F H
Dobbing Patrick
Doran Denis
Dodd D
Dimock Daniel J
Driscoll Denis
Donovan David H
Duguard Frank
Duffy T W
Dunlap S H
Doyle L
Doyle Thos
Doolittle Geo
Dodge Geo W
Dunlap Geo S
Dresser Geo
Dyer Chas G
Dunkle Geo M
Drew H C
Dunham H
Dougherty Hezekiah
Durand Henry C
Dox H L
Donnelly J
Donlin James E
Dod Jonn M
Dunlap Jeptha
Donovan John
Downey John
Duffee John A
Doak John
Dyson John
Dunne John
Doran John L
Dongall John T
Doyle John
Done John
Dorchester W H
Dunstan W J
Done W H
Duffey M W
Dwane Wm
Dearlove William
Dupert Wm
Douglas L A
Durgin Myron
Dodge mr
Donge doctor
Dow Lloyd U
Donoughue Michael
Dowdell Edward

E

Eeher Geo J
Eaton Wm
Edson Alfred A
Emet A T
Eason A
Emerson A G
Earl Oscar
Evans Abel
Ewing C T
Essone P H
Edward Chas B
Eggleston D
Eagle David
Egan D W
Eaton William
Elmer Edward
Elsworth Robt
Ensworth M
Emerson Edward
Eldridge Samuel
Ewing S G
Evers Frank
Ewing F N 2
Erst Geo
Eastman Harvey
Edwards Henry
Edwards H J
English Jacob E
Etmice James
Eldridge Jacob
Estes H
Edgworth J F
Evans Jno C
Evans T
Eggs Wm
Egleston Wm
Eason James
Emerson Wm
Ellsworth Lewis
Ensworth Willard
Elliott Lyman S
Eastman L F
Elliotte L S

F

Flanery Martin
Faden Michael
Farris Jno W
Fitzpatrick Peter
Findley Albert
Field Benj F
Fisher [illegible]
Fish Paul A
Fisher Pasco
Finegan C
Farr Reuben
Fabian Robert L
Fitts Francis
Fisher Freeman A
Fairman F
Faur Fred
Farnsworth Thos
Farell James
Fisher J Hide
Figg James J
Farrell John M
Fannan J M
Ferguson J S
Ferguson Josiah
Fields John
Fitzgerald John capt
Fitzgerald John
Fair William
Farn mr
Farnham D
Freeman L N rev
Flint Jonathan T
Fraser John R
Flagg John L
Francis Thomas
Flood William
Forsyth Park W
Fox Patrick
Foster A R
Flanagan Patrick
Foster C A
Foster Charles H
Foster G
Franklin C W
Frazier Daniel
Foss E R
Pont Edward E
Franks E G
Furry Edward
Fuller T H
Fox S
Flint Samuel L
Flanders Geo A
Flanders Geo
Foster Geo W
Ford Thos Howard
Fayer Geo E
Frederick Thomas
Forrest H R
Flint A F
Flaherty James
Fry Isaac
Forbes James G
Fox J A
Furbeck John
Forester Walter E
Fleming William
Freeman William
Fonda W A
Forbes William
Fiercey Michael
Ford mr
Fuller mr
Foard Michael
French L
Flaherty Mark
Powers Charles
Farver Wm H

G

Gill Patrick
Gamison R B
Gray Eugene
Gavison Patrick
Gerum Chas G
Gardner C R
Garner Patrick
Gates Charles
Grun & Welsh
Gaughan Wm
Garvey Thomas
Garity James
Garrigan Patrick
Gannett Edward
Gilmore B
Gardner F
Gilmore Thos E
Gray B J
Gregory E
Grimmett F E
Grunner Samuel
Graves Frederic
Green Samuel G
Gray J W
Graves Phiden
Gilford Frank
Gaylord S F
Gray Thomas E
Gregoric Thos
Goodrich F J
Gates Thad
Goodrich Geo L
Gardner Geo P
Giles Thomas W
Gilbert G W
Gaylord Henry
Gage Henry H
Gilbert Horace
Gall James T
Grigg James
George Isaac D
Glass James B
Gesson Jno
Gibbs John
Greenbrook Jos
Grayham Jno
Galloway W W
Gillett Wm J
Garety Michael
Granger Thomas
Griffin G W
Graham Hugh
Gean J M
Grant J J
Glenn J M
Glover James W
Greenwood J
Goodrich J J
Gardner John
Groff Jno B
Goodwin John
Graham John J
Gould John
Graves W H
Gage Lyman
Gallagher L V
Gabel Lewis W
Galloway Michael
Gallagher Michl
Griffin Richard
Gribble W B
Garvin E J
Grimble Adam
Gunner & co
Grant & D co
Griswold M W
Gregory Charles
Gray Chas E
Gore Chas
Griffith Charles
Gregory Robert
Grimes Jno
Grace William E
Gould William
Gadomski Wm
Griffith William
Grant W C
Gore William
Geff mr
Grady Michael
Green Marcus
Graham Michael
Gordon E W
Green Wm
Glynn Thomas
Graham Pat

H

Hart Michael
Humphrey Wm
Hastings L E
Harding Lew
Hartwell Michl
Haden M L
Hagy W C
Hase W H
Hagan Wm P
Harding Wm
Hennessey Wm
Hanson Wm N
Harmon Jno
Hewitt Jno
Hamabar Jno
Hayten Jno
Hay Jno B
Hart J C
Harrison J G
Harrison J H
Hartley J W
Hartman E Earl
Henson Horace
Heordick Theodore
Hehn S
Hartman Francis
Hewlett Frank P
Hartman Elihu W
Harness J J
Handy M B
Hancock Eugene
Harper Dewitt
Haskin Dewitt
Hanson C W
Hanley C
Hankins P L
Hansen P
Hart Cornelius
Hawkins
Hawkinson E L
Heath Chas E
Haven Carlos
Harris & Johnston
Hayes Adam
Harrington A
Hatch Lewis
Hart Urias
Hamilton Prof
Henry mr
Hainan Michl
Hamilton Michl
Henry M J
Hasburgh Martin
Hewes Wm
Hall Wesley
Hennessey W O
Hamilton J M
Hale Jno B
Hoague Jno
Henderson J C
Hale James
House James
Hansen J S
Hawley J J
Harriet Geo
Harriotts Geo F
Hale Thomas
Harbert Theodore
Hegerty Thos
Heeley J A
Hedges J J
Hollenberry Fred
Hagenbuch R
Hammond D S
Hammond David
Hegerty C R
Hammond G S
Heron Cornelius
Heath Chas
Hebert Cyrus
Hendrick P L
Hacket Cyrus C
Herbert F
Hibbard & Co
Hamilton Oliver
Holliday & Bros
Harrington M C
Head Thos
Hicks S B
Hisby Pours
Hibbard Albert
Hight Alex
Hinton N A
Hicks Philip
Hicks Chas B
Hill Thos
Hibbard Geo W
Haskins J L
Hinchman Jas
Hill J M
Hird Jno
Hide W B
Hill Wm
Howell H
Harland J
Howe J D
Hoching D
Hunt C O
Hull E
Hollister Edwar
Hubbard F C
Howard Edw C
Pullman W
Hilton Robert
Holding Sam W
Hurd Fayette
Hoyt S S
Hopkins F C
Holden Thos
Holbrook Gilbert
Hoffman G B
Hubbard A H
Hollan Henry W
Hurley Henry P
Hunter E H
Hughes Jas
Hurt J D
Howard Jordan
Hughes James
Howe Jesse T
Humphrey Jas T
Howe Jas
Howard Jacob
Horn James G S
Hurley J
Hayward J C
Hodgen J C
Hughes James
Howe J M
Hutchinson J G
Huntington John
Hyde Joseph J
Howes Jno
Hulbert Joe E
Horton James S
Hunt Joseph
Hogan Jno
Hopkins Jno W
Huntington Jas
Higgins Michael
Hogan Joseph
Hogan Joe
Hume Wallace
Humphrey W H S
Hogan Wm
Hoffman Wm O
Hewes Wm
Hurley Michael
Hamlin Matthew
Hoyt M
Hubert Louis
Holbrook L W
Hamilton Mathew
Hess Thos G
Howard W & E
Hatt Albert
Henry Martin
Holdsworth E G
Martin F Harvey
Henry Owen
Harsnell Wm M
Hosmand Patt
Hoit David & B
Heath C B

I

Ives Hiram B
Iglehart N G

J

Jones Robt H
Jones T D
Jones William
Jones L
Jackson C F
Jackson E A
Jackson James
Johnston G S
Johnson D
Johnson R J
Johnson Henry
Johnson J E
Johnson James
Johnson mr
Jewell Charles L
Jordan Dudley P
Jamieson E
Joel Geo
Jackman James
Jeffers Isaac
Jewell Jas S
Jewell Jas Stewart
James John E
James William
Jadaman F H

K

Kummell Jacques
Keith, Snell & Co
Kenzie Arthur
Kennedy Anthony
M
Kine Bros
Kerr Alexander
Kendall & Miller
Kelly David
Kinkle Pat
Kennedy Philip
Kerr Pats
King Peter
Kingsbury Chas
Keating Patt
King C H
Knowles & P
Kelly Peter
Kennedy Edward
Keyle Robert
Keeler S W
Kellogg Samuel S
Kenny Thomas
Kitchen Geo W
Keefe Tom
Kean Thos
Kellogg Geo B
Kinsella Thomas
King H C
Keith H P
Knights Henry F
Knight Henry M
Kyle H C
King & Co H P
King Thomas
King J E
Kirkland J F
Kernahan James
Kinsey James
Kasper J B
Keeler John
King Joseph P
Keith John G
Kelly Joseph
Kinne John
Key Joseph
Kegan John
Kenworth W S
Kohn William P
Killen William
Kanter Wm C
Kennedy William
Kline Wm
Knowles Wm
Kendrick Rev Mr
King Michael
Kelly Patrick
King Geo
Kennedy Lawrence
Kemplay John
Kinhard A
Kirnan Thomas

L

Lee Jno 2
Lewis L
Lake Mark
Lepper Nathan
Langlois Nicholas
Ladd Alice A
Laughelyn A H
Leach Albert H
Lewis Chas H
Lammon Peter
Lane Perry N
Larkins M P
Lerora Patrick
Lenox Chas E
Lancraft Christian
Ley Daniel G 2
Ley D
Lavery Dominic
Lewis Richard
Lenera E 2
Leming Edward
Langdon & Richd B
Lewis Richard
Lawrence Richd
Lamb S L
Lee Samuel
Law Francis
Lee Smyth F
Lenman S J & co
Leavitt S G
Lee Geo W 2
Logans Geo
Lawson G W
Lewis Thomas
Linsley Henry
Ladrigan Henry
Livingston J
Lenora Ira E
Lake Jackson G
Landeau J & D
Lee J A
Lane J
Lavin John D
Langevin Joseph
Lawson John C
Laton J hn
Linn John
Lane John
Lindsley William
Lancaster Wm
Leonard Wm
Leonard Myron
Lesar L Z
LaBoo M M
Lawrence F C
Lazare Michael
Leafur S
Langley D
Long Robert F
Loomer J C
Lucas Andrew
Lottis Anthony
Langbolt A K
Long & Reid
Lyons David
Lamb Daniel
Lumphear David
Long R A capt
Lion Robt F
Lansly Edward
Lansly Frank
Lucas Samuel
Lauer Solomon
Lukins & G
Lyman George
Lynch S W
Logan Hugh
Laveland Jas S
Lang James
Love James prof
Lynch John
Lynn Joseph
Lowe Joseph P
Lehmann Wm
Lauria mr
Ludington M A
Lourie dr
Laughan Chas
Lusk James
Laffin Pat 1 k

M

Martin Francis
Malty John 2
Matthews Wm
Mayhew A J
Mallie Michael
Mervis Oliver H
Meruadale A O
Meade & co
Mann C E
Mears Nathan
Mann A M
Marson & Lewis
Meder & Schwenck
Marsh Alvin
Manning & co
Mills C H
Merritt Chas
Marshall Caleb H
Meacher C W
Merle Chas F
Milly Peter L
Matteson D W 2
Mears E H
Mahoney E W
Markham E W
Marsham R F
Mason E
Martin Robert L
Maher Richard
Masson Harry
Mackey R W
Melville S D
Mather Geo W
Mariner Geo A
Moore David
Moore D S
Moss Robert T
Moore Samuel
Moe Sherman W
More Geo B
Myers S G
Murry Geo
Mott Geo A
Mooney Henry
Marshall G
Mann Thomas
Marshall H C
Malloy H E
Magnus Henry
Mahoney James
Martin Jos S
Martin Jas
Mandas A
Malcomb J C
Maloney James
Mathew James
Mendenhall J D
Mathews J T
Marshall Jno
Martin Jno
Mercomber Jno A
Marshall Jno C
Mackey Jno
Merriam Jos W
Marquis Jno P
Malone Jno
Mosby W F
Mace Wm
Minis R F
Marvin W
Marchall Wm
Magnan Michael
Mathews mr
Marsh M L
Mealey Austin
Melte Michael
Mills A
Milmine A M
Meyer Thomas
Murray Hugh
Murphy James
Marsh J G
Macolon James
Morris Jno O
Murphy Jos
Muller Jno
Morton Joseph
Mottarong Jno H
Mahilly John
Mills H M
Miller Robt
Miller Y W
Mills James E
Miller Jacob
Mills J C
Millsken John
Mills Jas A 2
Mitchell Wm E
Miller W
Miller Lewis H 2
Miller L W
Morray John
Murphy Michael B
Morris James B
Montgomery Jno
Moliss James
Murphy Cornelius
Moore Foot & co
Monahan Owen
Moore Holley
Murray Alex
Morrison Alex
Moody Benj A
Moore Andrew
Moffat Anth B
Moker Amasse
Murphy P
Moot Baker
Morgan Chas S
Muchmore Chas M
Munn Dimmie
Murphy Jno T
Moore Wm D
Muspick Wilson A
Montague Levi E
Munroe M Dust
Mortel Michael
Morrill Michael
Motter Wm
Monroe Dwight
Mauldell Jno A

Mc

McIntyre James
McHugh Wm
McMahon Wm
McIntyre Michael
McNey Thomas
McDonald Albert
McDowell Archibald
McMonagal A
McLaughlin & Wallace
McWain A
McGinnis Clark & Co
McNaughton Pat
McKinly Patrick
McLaughlin Pat
McEntee Patrick
McGarry Chas
McEwen Patrick
McKelt Daniel
McKee Dan A
McWhister D
McDermott Edw
McMahon & B
McCrae Roderick
McIntyre Stephen
McHugh Francis
McQuillan Francis
McFane Thomas
McNamara Thos
McCarty Thomas
McClellan Jas B
McKinzie C
McDonnell Thos
McGlogan T J
McLean Thos G
McGatton Thos
McQueen H G
McClure David
McCann J H
McKnally James
McCann James
McMahon James
McKelvin J
McNight James
McCormick Michael
McGovern James
McDonald Jas M
McAllister Jas
McNeely John
McAnly John
McGovern John
McNalley John
McQuade John (3)
McGee Johnathan
McAvory Jno H
McBran Jno
McDonald Joseph
McDonough John
McDonald John
McNabe John
McCarthy John
McCormick Wm
McIntire Wm
McDonald Wm
McIntire Wm
McDonald Martin
McLaughlin Mich
McNulty Michael

N

Newman G S
Naftel Nich J
Nelson Robt
Nolan Albert
Newman C E
Baramore C E
Noble Chas D
Nigh David M
Ney David
Nelson B B
Neely Robt
Newbury Ralph L
Noonan Richd
Niles Saml V
Nowlan Francis
Ney Frank
Nora Geo M
Newborne G H L
Nichols Gedrand
Nix Thomas
Norton G W
Nash Thomas
Nicholas J D
Newton Isaac
Noles Jacob
Northam Ira
Norbo John E
Nowlan John
Nights capt
North Levi J
Nicholson M S
Northup Milton C
Nolan Michael

O

Omeon & Johnson
Ostrander C
O'Farley John
O'Neil P C
O'Leary Peter
Oliver Caleb W
O'Connell D
O'Sullivan Denis
Osborn Robert
O'Donnell Richd
O'Niel Thos
O'Brien J M
O'Hearn Jas
Oathes J C
O'Kelly J N
O'Neil Jas
O'Connor Jas
O'Connor John
O'Gready John
O'Brien Wm
Oakley W B
O'Brien Morgan
O'Rourk Michael
O'Hara Michael
Ormsby L M
Ott Martin
O'Malley Martin
Olson Jas
O'Brien Timothy
O'Maley John
O'Maley Chas
Ostrom L A
O'Conner James
O'Sullivan M

P

Palmer Wm A
Phillips John
Parr Geo
Page Floricus L
Phillips David
Payton D H
Phelan David
Patterson Richd
Parr & Co
Patterson Nelson
Patterson N n
Petchin Abram
Packard Austin
Parsons Chas W
Partridge Chas
Paton Daniel
Page E
Peck E S
Phares B J &
Parker E L
Patterson R S
Parmely Frank
Phillips Geo H
Park Geo W
Parsons Geo E
Peterson H H
Perkins J
Patterson J S
Piaff Jerome B
Petrie J H
Phillips Jacobs
Phelps J G
Pheley Isaac
Patterson J L
Patterson J F
Pendleton J F 2
Palmer J
Perkins J M
Philipson Julius
Perkins Jesse W
Peck Jno F
Perkins Joseph 2
Peat W St
Peay Wm
Patterson Wm J
Passmore Wm
Phelan Wm
Packard Leander
Pierce Joseph
Palmer L M
Pelton L A
Page M L
Pulver R
Plummer S A
Porter Saml
Pierce & Benjamin
Ponastel A
Porter Amasa
Powell Chas
Potter C J
Pitcher G W
Pierce Chas W
Pine David
Price Dan
Pike E W
Powell Edwd H
Platt R T
Pierce E T
Poole S J
Palmer Fred
Potter S J
Pierce G A
Pratt H H
Pither Henry 2
Potwin Henry
Pinto Edward
Peavy Jenne
Pretzman J R
Pringle Jas
Pope Jacob
Pinch J Ino
Preston Jno B
Pottle Wm
Proner W R
Powell W D
Porter Wm
Platt W E
Plummer Moses A
Platt L O
Plant L P
Pomeroy M M
Possor W R

Q

Quimbey F W
Quinn F Joseph
Queenan P
Quin John
Quirk Amos J
Quackenboss G W
Quackenboss Aug

R

Rigg Joseph S
Rhoseen Wm R S
Regan John
Reed Wm
Ree J H
Reedy Michael
Richards O F
Ryan Cornelius
Rigney Patrick 2
Rice E H
Rice O F
Rafferty P
Ramsey D S
Ranney E A
Richardson David
Remington Eugene
Ruel Edward
Ramsey Richard
Reed Fred
Reabin J
Reinhard Thos
Raymond Geo L
Randerson Thos
Reffie Thos
Ramsdale H S
Ritchie Hugh
Redick H O
Ringolet H
Raffin James W
Reynolds James
Reynolds J W
Raymond John
Ritter Josiah
Reffington John
Reid John S
Reid John
Richardson John
Randolph Joseph
Reed W H
Ransom W T
Reynolds Wm
Rawson Wm
Riley W B
Riley Michael
Redmond Mart D
Ray L P
Rayman Moss
Ridler Michael
Roach Wm
Rosch Wm
Reed T G
Ruse G A
Rowe Peter
Rose R
Ross Augustus
Rooney Wm
Rowers Wm
Rotach Andrew
Rounds R
Robbins Amos
Rockwell & King man
Rogers Anthony
Russell Asher
Rullison N J
Rebecca D W
Rolans P J
Rowe Peter
Roker Charley
Roberts Chas C 2
Roberts C
Rowan Philip
Ryan Patrick
Russ David
Rutherford David
Rule Rudolph
Ruggles E F 2
Rounds S G
Robbins Edward
Roads Francis
Rockwell F M 2
Rorse Geo
Ruth T F
Rousseau Geo
Russell Henry
Roberts Henry
Robinson J
Rose Henry
Ross James
Robbins Amos
Roberts J J
Rousseau J A
Ramsey J H
Ryan James
Robinson J
Rober John S
Rogers W K N
Roads H B
Robinson mr
Rees A
Rosch Maurice

S

Sherman mr
Scribner L S
Scott L A
Sewell W M
Sanborn W H
Shepard Wm C 2
Sherwood W A
Seymour W
Sharp W A & co
Sheldon J C
Secomb John 2
Scudder John
Sheats John
Somers John
Shepard N C
Shelly John
Scanlon J D
Shortle James
Shaw Jesse
Searle Immanuel
Sargent J S
Sherer Henry
Shepard Henry H
Shafer Hannibal
Sellers Henry S
Sherwood Geo S
Scoville Geo E 2
Sampey G
Sanger T G
Sandwich Geo W G
Sheets Geo
Schoolcraft Geo A
Seavons F A
Smart Heber
Sinclair F W
Smith Jesse
Spooner J A
Smith & S major
Small James
Smith James Hunt
Smith J & bro
Sleeper Joseph
Sparr Joseph
Simmons John
Speight Joseph
Smith John S
Smith Wm M
Swoacy John
Sommerville Wm
Sandels Wm H
Smith Wm L
Sharper William
Sommers Leo F
Squires Merritt
Southern Marshal
Smith S H dock
Spooks H
Shop Allan
Smith Edward
Smith A C
Smith B C
Smith James H
Sullivan Daniel
Stacey William
Stauffer J B
Sanders C F
Sanborn St John
Scripter F
Sedam Stephen B
Scott S
Seaman Frank
Salisbury R D F
Sheldon Edwin M
Saunders Enos
Sawyers D D 2
Schreiner H L
Shea Dennis
Sanborn Chas B
Shannon Nicholas
Shomaker A H
Sanders Oliver
Scovill A
Sharbon M C
Scott A J 2
Sargent Nelson
Shipler & co
Smith Amos J
Scofield Walter B
Sage Patrick
Services John H
Scanlon L D
Scandling John
Searge John
Smith John F
Simmons Andrew
Shannon Michael
Shea James 2
Smith H G 2
Stevens Orrin
Sutherla [illegible]
St Clair A
Sullivan B 2
Sword Alfred
Stewart T Smith
Smay Nicolas
Smith C F
Streit Charles E
Sullivan Patrick
Stearns Charles A
Sturr C J
Stuart Dudley
Sutherland S
Steamer F H
Slat Francis M
Swain F F
Sumner F A
Stever S C
Scott Gilbert
Strong Geo W
Stevens George
Seard George
Slow George W
Sullivan Dennis
Stevens S O
Sullivan George
Sutherland Geo W
Safford Henry
Stannard Henry
Stock John
Smith Wm M
Silverman & Dall
Spears P J
Smith Abel B
Sprong & R
Smith N J
Simpson Amos
Smith Aug
Smith A J
Smith B S
Squire A C
Smith A M
Sprague Chas
Stacy P
Southworth C A
Sprague David 2
Skinner R M dr
Smith Russell
Spetall Robert
Smithell Richard
Smith P A
Snyder S J
Smith Geo
Smith J V
Spencer F A rev
Smyth Thos
Sasson Geo
Sweeter H S
Somers Geo
Sheeves Geo W
Seragoe Geo
Snyder Henry rev
Swisshelm Henry
Stafford J
Stokes Henry
Strong J W
Swift John Marvin
Stockman Isaac
Summer James
Swift Jeremiah 2
Stall Jerry
Storey J
Stringer J S
Sweeney John
Stewart Joseph
Stonebreaker Jno
Starnes John
Swapp James
Stine John
Storry John
Sylvester Wm
St George Wm
Steele William
Stratton W P
Story James H
Sullivan Patrick
Stedman Joseph
Stevenson Cyrus M
Scovel John A T
Sterling Thos
Sullivan Dan
Shepard Wm S
Seltzer E R

T

Tomson dr W M
Tabor Michael
Tole Thomas
Thomson Wm
Taylor G M
Terry Thomas W
Turner J W
Tobin Wm
Tyler Edward
Tiebbers & Emerson
Tragardh Rudolph
Townley Ed C
Thomas Edward
Tousley Edwin C
Tuthill Stephen V
Tower S W
Thornton F C
Tobin Benj L
Tubison Wm
Taylor Jack R
Temple M L
Terry William
Taylor Walter
Taylor W A
Taylor Jas
Tompkins John
Tolman Jas J
Talbot J H
Tupper James
Terry Henry R
[illegible]
Thomas, G [illegible]
& Prindle
Terry Bernard
Tompkins Selena
Turner & bro
Tuan D L
Turnbull Charles
Thomson Andrew
Travis Peter
Turnbull G
Tutpin F P
Travis C F
Thomson Charles
Torrey D
Tucker E A
[illegible]
Turner Geo B
Tiffany Geo L
Tompkins Geo
Tuttle & Thos E
Tucker George
Todd H W
Tyler T E
Tracy H L
Thomas Howard
Turnbull Wm
Tillotson Jno E
Tucker John
Tuck James F
Taylor G W
[illegible] J
Taylor Reuben
Terry S V
Taylor D H
Taylor Charles
Taylor Arthur
Taylor A H
Thornton Chas M
Turnbull Wm
Thomas M
Thompson Isaac W J
Tyler Jas G
Thomlinson J A
Tuscott Henry
Tuckerman Geo H

U

Ulrich J
Utter & Peck
Underwood Ben

V

Van Deeper Fred
Verbeck S B
Vacton Hill
Van Broswell Abner
Vesery Benj A
Van Doozer Albert
Vail Charles
Van Buren Franklin
Van Vleck T W
Vanslyck Hudson
Van Buren Henry
Van Antle J
Vail John D
Van Valkenburg John
Vokey Anthony
Vandoren Wm
Vroman W J

W

Weitzer B
Walker E
Watkins E
Waters E M
Weekley E M
Washburn Elisha
Waterman E
Westbrook F S
Webb E
Weiseener F S
Wallace Thomas
Wasser S
Walker T
Webb Geo
Walker G C
Wetherby Geo F
West Geo W
Watson G F
Wanken H
Ward H N
Waginor H O
Weber Aug
Ward James H
Weenor Jacob
Wellman Justus
Wakeman Jno
Wey James W
Walker J T
Warner J Dewey
Watson Robt
White Avander
Williams Jno C 3
Williams Jno
Williams Chas
Williams T D
Williams Dwight
Williams H F
Williams Richd
Williams Edwd
Williams D D
Williams & co
Williams J S
Wheeler N B
Wagner J
Walker John
Wing & Mussel man
Wintersmith O
Wilson A C
Winsor A W
Wilson A W
Wise A M
Whitman Lewis and Peter
Wrightman H P
Wise Philip
Wicker C
Wilson D F
White D
Wilberger E W
Wiles E F
White Daniel
White Ebenezer
Wearon J L
Wassel M
Warner J H
Walker James
Waters John
Weller John F
Wallwork John
Wallace John A
Watson John B
Watts John
Weller Wm
Walker Wm
Walpoole Wm E
Ward Wm
Watson W W
Webb W M
Wernimont W
Weiss Lenard T
Walker M H
Walker L B
Wells L B
Wellington Oliver
Walker L P
Wardell M
Waterman Jos
Welsh Michael
Walker L B
Welsh P B
Walsh Jno
Webster Edward
Wilson S D
White Samuel
Webster Florian
Wilson Stillman
Lebron
Whyte Eb
White S G
Wilson F K
Whipple S M
Wilson S A
White F C
Whitman Geo
Watkins T S
Whitney Thos W
Wheeler T J
Wilson G S
Wheatbeck Geo
Wright H A
Wheeler H C
Wheeler Uriah
Whipple Henry E
Whittle James F
Whiting J H
Webster J O
Wiggins Isaac
White J
Wilcox Jno E
Wilcox Jno E
Wilson Jno 1
Whelan Jno
Wilson Jno F
Winthrop Jno
Willson W E
Wood L S
Walsh Jno B 2
Waldorf A H
Wadsworth S W 2
Walmsley J
Waite Wm E
Weltner Peter S
Walsh Thos
Welch Silas J
Welch James
Welch H S
Welch C L
Welsh Robt
Walsh James E
Wentworth Frank
Warner H J
Wells B B
Weller Ben O
Way Amos F
Warner A H
Webb Charles S
Warner P B
Warner F
Wattles Chas
Weir Neil
Wall C H
Watson Chas
Watson F
Walker P J
Wallace D L
Wilson A W
Whitney Wm
Wilbur Wm
Wilcox Leander
White Wm
Weidbergh A H
Whitney mr
Williams Wm
Wilson Riley
Witheret Edwin
Woods Wm B
Wolfe B S
Wood Ambrose
Wight Chas W
Woodard Paul R
Woodman D E
Weller David
Woolerton Edw
Wood Saml H
Wood Simon T
Woodward G F
Ward Isaac
Wood J Hanford
Wolf J
Wright J H
Wood John
Wooley John
Wolcott Jno Jay 2
Wright J S
Wright W M
Woodruff W S
Wonall Wm
Wood Wm
Wright M K

Y

Young J W
Young Lewis
Young mr
Yancey John
Youst Jese
Young H H
Yant George
Yaslaw Chas A

Z

Zancue Francis

Initials.

D. M....O B. P. G P. X Box 4290 ...Chicago Lumbering Co....Sec. Wabansia Lodge 160 F. & A. Masons....President Hebrew Congregation ...Supt. Pest House....Canadian Consul....Box 213 ...D & S. W. R. R. Co....St. Patrick House....Sec. Missionary Rooms of Macedonia....Agent Union Line ...Agent Sarnia & c. T. R. R. steamers....Commanding Officer Co. C, 16th Ill. cavalry....Timothy.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Terrible Destruction of Property and Human Life—A Heavy Boiler carried through three Brick Walls.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 26.]

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before four o'clock, the citizens in the vicinity of the Michigan Central depot were startled by the report of a dull, heavy explosion, and a moment afterwards by the appearance in the air of an immense quantity of material consisting of bricks, pieces of timber, boards, etc., which fell in showers in all directions. Upon repairing to the spot it was discovered that the boiler in the engine room of the locomotive works of the Detroit Car Company had exploded, carrying with it a load of horror, which at first was frightful to contemplate, and caused the stoutest hearts to blanch with fear at the work of destruction presented before them.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings where the explosion took place were formerly known as Degraff & Kendrick's, now the Detroit Locomotive Works, and are very extensive, covering nearly the entire block between Third and Fourth streets, and Larned and Congress. The block is made up of a collection of buildings, all connected together, the machinery of which is driven by one engine, the boiler of which caused such sad havoc and terrible fatality. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the boiler were those which suffered most, and were the engine-room, the car department of Dean & Eaton, and the moulding room. The engine room is a complete wreck, the walls leveled with the earth. The boiler is thirty feet long, and weighs about two tons. It was raised bodily, and passed through the rear walls of the engine room, into the car department, through two cars which were in process of construction, shattering them to fragments, through the rear wall of the car department, through a newly made Government car standing on the track ready to ship, through the wall of the moulding shop, nearly across the shop, and struck a heavy iron "cupola," used in melting iron, and knocking that institution to pieces. The distance traversed was about 160 feet. Here its progress was arrested, and the power with which it struck the obstacle which arrested its flight is shown by the fact that the end of the boiler is battered and doubled up in a wonderful manner. Its course was in a line as straight as an arrow from a bow-gun, and the destruction of everything it met in its flight most complete. The three heavy brick walls through which it passed were leveled to the earth; the cars bear no resemblance to their original shape, and roofs lie flat upon the ground. It is impossible to conceive a more perfect demolition of brick, mortar and timber. Had its progress not been stopped by so strong an obstacle, the destruction, not only of property but of human life, must have been much greater. The rear walls of the moulding shop must have been demolished, and perhaps adjacent buildings on Congress and Fort streets.

The statement of those in the immediate vicinity of such a terrible catastrophe will prove of interest, and they are given below as collected by our reporters:

STATEMENT OF MR. SCULLY.

Henry Scully, foreman of the moulding shop, states that the men were employed as usual in moulding for castings, when the dull, heavy sound of the explosion was heard. He was standing not far from the cupola when the boiler burst through the wall and into the shop followed by a perfect shower of pieces of material from the engine room and whatever had been carried with the boiler during its progress. There were twelve men at work at the time, and they were so completely stupefied by the sudden catastrophe that not one of them was for a moment able to utter a word. Upon some of them being struck with the flying pieces, however, a heart-rending shriek rent the air, and those who were badly injured screamed most piteously for assistance. The men ran shouting in all directions, and it was not until it was ascertained that nobody was killed that comparative quiet was restored, and those who were wounded looked after. Henry Sherrock, one of the moulders, was hit in the head and stomach, and injured very badly. His face was severely cut by a piece of flying timber, and a piece of wood or iron struck him in the abdomen, causing serious internal injuries. He was removed home as soon as possible, and his wounds attended to. The unfortunate man lingered in great agony until shortly after six o'clock, when in spite of all medical skill could accomplish, death put an end to his sufferings.

William Fitzgerald, another workman, was also struck in the face and body and severely injured. His right arm, it is thought, is broken immediately below the shoulder, and his face is lacerated in a shocking manner.

Victor Rablnette and Patrick Muloney were also injured by the flying missiles, but not very seriously. These were all that met with accident in the moulding shop, but how the rest escaped a merciful Providence alone can determine. Mr. Scully was not injured beyond a slight scratch on his arm, occasioned by a flying brick.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the cause of the explosion. The engineer, Mark Bracken, was in the engine room at the time, but wonderfully escaped uninjured. The boiler, which was tested during the spring as high as ninety, and blew off at seventy lbs., was usually run no higher than from sixty to sixty-five. It does not appear that it was blown off during the day, previous to the explosion. An investigation will no doubt be held, when the real facts will be brought to light.

THE EFFECTS.

The scene of the explosion presents a spectacle frightful to behold, and cannot but impress the beholder with the idea that it was a miracle that scores of human beings were not sacrificed to the powerful agency which accomplished the general ruin. The street in front of the works was filled with teams of all sorts, which scattered as if by magic in every direction, and the destruction of vehicles was complete. One gentleman standing near Messrs. Williams & Langdon's brewery was completely paralyzed, and it was several minutes before he could speak. The fragments of iron, brick and wood were thrown in every direction, and for the time being a perfect shower of these materials rained upon the house tops and adjacent streets. One of the conductors on the street cars, standing in front of the Cass Hotel, several hundred feet distant and diagonally across a block, was bespattered from head to foot with water from the boiler. Up to a late hour last night the injured were progressing favorably under skillful medical treatment and the assistance of relations and friends.

Congratulatory Order.

Gen. Birney has published the following order to his corps (the 10th):

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS,
FUSSELL'S MILLS, Va., August 19, 1864.

General Orders:—The Major General commanding congratulates the 10th Army Corps upon its success. It has, on each occasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines. It has captured during this short campaign four siege guns protected by formidable works, six colors and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its old Wagner and Fort Sumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience and heroism, may still be demanded of it, but the Major General commanding is confident of the response. To the colored troops, recently added to us, and fighting with us, the Major General tenders his thanks for their uniform good conduct and soldierly bearing. They have set a good example to our veterans, by the entire absence of straggling from their ranks on the march.

By order of Major General D. B. Birney.

E. W. SMITH,
Lieut.-Colonel and A. A. Gen.

THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

A Glimpse at their Treatment by the Rebels.

Interesting Correspondence

The following correspondence will interest all who feel an interest in the welfare of our prisoners in the South:

A REQUEST FOR A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF FOOD.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C.,
Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: The Federal officers, prisoners of war, now confined here, desire respectfully to submit the following considerations for the action of the proper Confederate authorities:

1. The Confederate law allows to Confederate soldiers certain articles of food as a ration, consisting of flour, meat, beans or rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, soap, &c., in fixed quantities daily, and which quantity, by the circumstances of war, as a temporary necessity only, is now diminished.

2. Every Confederate prisoner of war receives regularly the ration allowed by United States laws to United States soldiers, which ration is superior in quantity and quality to the Confederate ration.

3. While prisoners of war we have constantly received an amount of food barely sufficient to support life, less in quantity, far inferior in quality and preparations to that doled out usually to the worst felons or the poorest beggar.

Since our arrival here (on Sunday, June 12, 4 p. m.,) we have received no bread ration whatever; for twenty-four hours after arrival no food whatever; and that at first issued was simply disgusting, and would have disgraced any poor house in any civilized land.

4. We are firmly of belief that Confederate authorities should issue to us, no matter at what expense or trouble, a ration as rightly equal or similar to that issued by the United States authorities to Confederate prisoners of war as is possible. We are accustomed to far different food, much better cooked than has been, or is, the case, and we claim different treatment than if mere felons.

And, finally, we earnestly protest against the present quantity and quality of our supplies, asking for the full law-ration in all respects, and that it be supplied to all prisoners of war upon the same basis as is adopted by the United States authorities.

This we consider to be but simple justice. A respectful consideration and an official answer are respectfully requested, and we are, General, your obedient servants,

(Signed) H. W. WESSELLS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.
T. SEYMOUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.
E. S. SCAMMON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.
C. A. HECKMAN,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Maj. Gen. SAM. JONES, C. S. A., Com. of Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Charleston, S. C.

LIBERTY TO COMMUNICATE WITH HILTON HEAD REQUESTED.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., June 16, 1864.—GENERAL: It is respectfully requested on the part of United States officers confined here as prisoners of war, that:

1. Permission be given to procure private supplies of clothing and food (essential to our comfort, if not lives) from Hilton Head, S. C., such having been allowed at Richmond to prisoners of war there confined.

2. That notification may be given us of the passage of flags of truce to the Federal lines, so that we may communicate with our families and friends in the shortest manner.

3. That we may be permitted to subscribe to the Charleston daily papers.

4. That larger limits for purposes of exercise, &c., be allowed us than are at present prescribed.

5. That wherever we are confined, ample washing and bathing arrangements be provided, or the means of constructing them ourselves, these being absolutely essential to our health.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. WESSELLS, Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina and Florida, Charleston S. C.

REPLY OF GEN. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, INSPEC'R-GENR'L'S
OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Commanding First Military District of South Carolina:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Major-General Commanding to communicate to you his views with reference to the confinement of the Federal officers, prisoners of war, in this city. He desires that they shall receive all proper attention and consideration, and that they shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. In the cases of several of the officers among them strong reasons exist why this consideration should be extended to them, as they have strong testimonials of humanely and soldierly bearing in the treatment of prisoners from our armies who come under their control. To this end you will direct the Provost-Marshal.

1. To assign one of his assistants especially to the duty of looking after the proper comfort and supplies of these prisoners, who will weekly make a full report through you to these headquarters.

2. To ascertain at once if a suitable building, separate from, but in the vicinity of, the jail can be procured for their confinement—in which they can be securely guarded. It is desirable to separate them entirely from Confederate prisoners now in confinement in the same jail.

3. To provide to these prisoners the "army ration," such as is now issued or allowed to be purchased by our own officers; to arrange to exchange with some bakery the flour for wholesome bread; to arrange that the food shall be properly cooked and served to them; that good water and in abundance be supplied them, with such facilities for washing and bathing, essential to health and comfort, as he might be able to supply them.

4. To allow them, under proper arrangement, the opportunity for exercise and the enjoyment of fresh air during the day, in the yard of the ground of their prison-house.

5. These prisoners of war will be allowed to communicate with their friends in writing, sending their letters open, through the Provost Marshal to the Inspector General of the Department. These letters will be forwarded as regularly as practicable by flag of truce. They will be allowed in return to receive money with which to make here proper purchases, but they cannot be permitted to receive articles of luxury or supplies by flag of truce, as called for by them.

6. They will be allowed, as they request, to subscribe for and receive the daily papers, but they will not be permitted to receive visitors or hold communication with parties, except under permission from Department or District Headquarters.

With these views, the Major General commanding confides to your discretion. He has directed regular inspections to be made by an officer from these headquarters. It is intended to treat them as prisoners of war, supplying them as our own men, not better. The demands made by them in their communication signed by five Brigadier Generals, in language very strong and not entirely respectful, are beyond the views and capacities of this Government.

It will be well to supply a copy of these instructions to the Provost Marshal and to the prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JNO. F. LAY,
Major and Inspector General.

Generals Grant and McPherson—Interesting Correspondence.

The Fremont (O.) *Sentinel* publishes the following letters, which explain themselves:

CLYDE, O., Aug. 3.

To General Grant:

DEAR SIR—I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved General, James B. McPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when General Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war, others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us, by telegraph, that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder; but when we heard the Commander-in-Chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir, that you had been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandmother, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at 6 o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave, scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers by will often pause to drop a tear over the departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your armies till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend,
LYDIA SLOCUM,
Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.

Mrs. Lydia Slocum:

MY DEAR MADAM: Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. I am glad to know the relatives of the lamented Major-General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I joined in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequalled ability, his amiability, and all the many virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

☞ The whole number of petroleum refineries at Pittsburg is fifty-eight, with a total capacity per week of 36,000 barrels. Value of real estate, buildings and machinery, $3,534,000. Value of oils refined, $9,500,000. Wages paid per annum, $380,000.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Losses in the 39th Regiment (Yates Phalanx)—Official.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

FLYING HOSPITAL, 10TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

I send you a partial list of the killed and wounded of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, during the engagements of August 14th and 16th, near Deep Bottom, Va., on the north side of the James River. The loss the regiment has sustained thus far amounts to 104 officers and men, of which 18 were killed, 75 wounded and 11 missing.

The following named officers are killed and wounded:

Capt. Chauncey Williams, Co. H, killed.
Lieut. John Frame, Co. D, killed.
Lieut. James D. Lemmon, Co. I, mortally wounded.
Capt. Leroy A. Baker, Co. A (commanding regiment), amputation of right leg.
Lieut. Norman C. Warner, Co. E, amputation of right leg.
Lieut. M. S. Butterfield, Co. K, wound of right arm.
Lieut. Cyrus F. Knapp, Co. D, wound of left arm.

The following named men have already passed through this hospital:

Charles Wordeam, Co. H, elbow, slight.
Aiden Myers, Co. K, elbow, slight.
S. J. Hunt, Co. D, scalp, slight.
J. J. Goddis, Co. K, arm, serious.
Perry Morgan, Co. H, neck and shoulder, severe.
A. J. Tomlinson, Co. I, amputation of thigh.
C. A. Jackson, Co. E, amputation of left arm.
Corp. — Kelly, Co. E, leg, severe.
Lewis Marsh, Co. K, left arm, severe.
Olin B. Plimpton, Co. G, fore-arm, severe.
R. H. Blake, Co. G, nose, slight.
John W. Doke, Co. B, killed.
Dennis Howland, Co. G, killed.
Sergt. Royal Sarvin, Co. D, killed.
Corp. Wm. Butterfield, Co. A, killed.
Sergt. — Martin, Co. B, killed.
Sergt. John Allsup, Co. B, shoulder, severe.
Sergt. Walter Harrington, Co. H, hips, severe.
Sergt. Wm. Downs, Co. B, shoulder, bruise.

I will send a more complete list as soon as I can get leisure to proceed to the regiment. Out of eleven officers with the regiment four are all that remain—three captains and one lieutenant.

Our regiment led the charge, and the boys never once flinched, but fought and stood nobly to their work—capturing two battle flags and killing many a "reb."

The rebels made three successive charges last night along the whole line of our hastily thrown up trenches, and were successfully repulsed, with great slaughter, each time. It is estimated that the "Johnnies" lost fifteen hundred men in the attempt. Our loss does not exceed fifty.

CHAS. M. CLARK, Surgeon.

OUR PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

An Appeal to President Lincoln.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York by the Arago from Hilton Head, S. C., are four exchanged prisoners—Messrs. E. Bates, 42d New York; P. Tracy, 82d New York; C. Higginson, 19th Illinois, and S. Noirot, 5th New Jersey—commissioners appointed at a monster meeting of the thirty-five thousand Union prisoners confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Georgia, to wait upon the Executive at Washington, with a petition praying that immediate action be taken to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange—sufferings described to be almost incredible.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNION PRISONERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, Aug. —, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate (rebel) forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Col Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not over stated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a fence heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost daily occurrence, the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm and sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as to indeed all prisoners, there is issued three quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soap maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following, made by ——, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he:—"Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no effort at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there were eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers, and develops the evil passions of men, than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by peacemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

Peaches.

The New York *Herald* says: The consumption of peaches in this city is immense during the present season. As many as forty-five thousand baskets drop in among us daily from all parts. From Camden alone we have a daily supply of ten thousand baskets of the ruddiest and juiciest kinds. The principal producer up to the present time is the little State of Delaware. New Jersey, like a good reserve, will be coming up next week. The more the merrier. Let us have plenty of peaches and let them be sold cheap. Pears, apples and plums are also abundant.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Pope.

General Pope, in a letter to the Secretary of War, recommends an entire change in our Indian policy, as the only guarantee of peace with the wild Western tribes. He disapproves of the system of Indian reservations, the payment of annuities, &c., which brings them into association with depraved white men, and makes their condition worse, morally and physically, than in their native wilderness. Gen. Pope says:

"I have proposed to establish large military posts in the midst of the Indian country, which shall cover the border settlements of Iowa, Dacotah, and Minnesota, at a long distance, and at the same time so locate them that they shall furnish some protection along the emigrant route to Idaho. Strong cavalry forces will visit the various tribes of Indians east, north and south of the Missouri River, and hold such conferences with them or take such measures as shall assure quiet.

"I would ask, therefore, that the military be left to deal with these Indians without the interposition of Indian agents. I ask it because I believe that any permanent peace with the Indians depends upon it, and because I am convinced that the condition of the Indian in his wild state is far better than his status under the present Indian policy. If we could provide by treaty for the removal of the Indians to points far within the frontier States, and could place them in such condition that they would no longer be a temptation to covetous white men, while at the same time they would be prevented from indulging their wandering habits, and subjected under the most favorable circumstances to all the influences of education and Christianity, I have no doubt that such treaties would be eminently wise and humane; but between such a condition and the native state of the Indian there is no intermediate arrangement which is not attended with wrong to the Indian, unnecessary expense to the government, and constant danger to the frontier settlements. In his wild condition, the Indian possesses, at least, many noble qualities, and has only the vices which are inseparable from the savage state. He is free, and, so far as he can be, happy, contented, and easily managed. If the government make any change in his condition it should be for the better.

"It is easier far to preserve the peace and protect emigration where only wild Indians are in question than where these annuity Indians are concerned. Either a radical change in our Indian policy should be made, or, in justice to the government as well as to the Indian and to the cause of humanity, he should be left in his native state, only subject to the condition that he shall not molest the emigrants who pursue their journey through his vast domain.

"If we cannot adopt the former of these alternatives, the latter has at least been made more easy by the fact that we have already reached the western limit of the great fertile region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The great region now roamed over by the Indians offers no inducements to settlement and cultivation, and the lands are not coveted by the whites except in the circumscribed regions within the mountains where gold has been discovered. Special arrangements can, if necessary, be made with the Indians who claim these immediate districts; but there is no longer the necessity of interfering with the wild Indians of the great plains, further than to secure immunity of travel for white emigrants. This safety of travel can readily be secured by the kind action of the military authorities.

"I believe that the further application by Indian treaty of our present system of treaty-making would only jeopard this result, and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the facts heretofore stated, I urge upon the Department that no treaties be made nor renewed with Indians in this department.

"The system of Indian policy I have herein sketched and recommended I hope earnestly will be adopted, as well for the good of the Indians as for the good of the country. Until that is done or some such change in our Indian system be made, I trust that on grounds of humanity as well as of interest the government will decide to leave the Indian in his native wildness.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient,
JOHN POPE,
"Major General Commanding."

Guerillas Shot.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 23, 1864.

Richard W. Taylor and A. W. S. Mathene, guerillas, were shot this morning at this place, by order of Gen. Paine. Taylor lived at Henderson, Ky., and was a young man of about 20 years. Mathene lived at Smithland, Ky., and was an old and hardened rebel guerilla. They were taken by Gen. Paine on his late expedition up the Ohio, and to-day met the fate they richly deserved.

Col. Barry, 4th U. S. Colored Artillery, carried out the order of their execution. Sixteen colored soldiers were drawn up in line, half their muskets loaded with ball and half with blank cartridges. L. H. Pearce, Chaplain of 132d Ill., officiated as Chaplain, administering their last Christian admonition.

They both confessed their guilt but declared their unpreparedness for death. It was 9 o'clock, the bandages were placed about their eyes, hands fastened behind them, and they stood alone on the banks of the Ohio. Ready! Aim! Fire! and they fell dead without a struggle, pierced with eight bullets.

Gen. Paine seems determined to punish guerillas until they shall quit their wicked work. For every Union man shot by them in his district, he has determined to take the lives of five sympathizing rebels. *Gen. Paine keeps his word.*

The 138th Illinois Regiment.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
August 25th, 1864.

Editors Tribune:

I have been talking with the men and officers of the different companies of the 138th Regiment Ill. Vols., in regard to the coming election, and a poll of the regiment gives the following result:

Companies.	No. of Men.	For Lincoln.
Co. A, Capt. McClanahan	93	87
Co. F, Capt. Lyan	85	60
Co. D, Capt. Wilson	70	61
Co. E, Capt. Scofield	84	79
Co. B, Capt. Hunt	80	74
Co. C, Capt. Reese	84	80
Co. J, Capt. Hasack	85	73
Co. G, Capt. Lampart	84	80
Co. K, Capt. Stant	84	80
Co. H, Capt. Hannah	75	70
Aggregate	829	739

Opposition 90.

THE MURDER OF TREADWELL.

The Murderer Arrested—The Remains Found in the Woods—The Assassin in Jail at Sandusky.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Aug. 25.]

We gave a rumor a day or two since that Treadwell, the Hudson Bank defaulter, had been murdered, and that his remains had been found in the woods. We hardly gave credence to the story, thinking that it might have been a ruse on the part of Treadwell's friends to allow him to remain in seclusion; but subsequent events establish the truth of the rumor. We received a telegram from H. E. Baker, Esq., of the Adrian *Expositor*, which gives the particulars of the affair. It seems that when Treadwell broke jail at Adrian, on the 5th of July, just after sentence was pronounced upon him, he was accompanied by a fellow prisoner named John Cowell. The pair traveled together as far as the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Here, while in the woods together, it is supposed that Cowell, who is said to be a desperate character, became enamored of Treadwell's watch and clothes, and murdered him to obtain possession. Cowell is reported to have been seen wearing the clothes and in possession of the watch. A few days since Treadwell's remains were found in the woods near Napoleon. His friends have visited the scene, and fully identified the body. The officers of the law were soon on the track of the murderer, and on Tuesday they succeeded in effecting his arrest, and he will probably suffer the full penalty of the law. He is securely locked up in the jail at Sandusky. This is the last of poor Treadwell. Surely, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Muller, the Fugitive Criminal, Caught.

[From the N. Y. World, Aug. 25.]

Francis Muller, the murderer, though he escaped from the scene of his crime, and crossed the Atlantic, has been caught, and is now in the custody of the officers. Muller, it will be remembered, took the life of a Mr. Briggs on one of the metropolitan railways in London. The packet-ship Victoria, Captain Champion, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having the alleged homicide on board. The Victoria has been thirty-eight days upon her voyage, and brings forty-eight passengers. She was anchored at quarantine at 9½ o'clock, and was immediately boarded by Inspector Tanner, of the London detective squad, officer Tieman, of the New York detective squad, accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by Jonathan Mathews, the London cabman, whose communication to the London police was the first clue they received to put them on the assassin's track. The London officers arrived here on the steamer City of Manchester, on the 5th instant, and it was expected the Victoria would make her voyage in about twenty days, so that the officers had been in constant expectation of her arrival for the past two weeks. Great excitement prevails in England in regard to the pursuit of the supposed murderer, and intelligence in reference to it will be looked for there with intense interest. Muller will be brought to this city this morning.

A Great Monument to Columbus.

[From the Havana Prensa, Aug. 13.]

The monument is to be erected on the Straits of Gibraltar. According to the design it will measure fifty metres in height. A great globe of stone will form the base of it, with the words, *Plus ultra.*

Mortised in the globe at a convenient height, there is a marble tablet with the following inscription upon it, in gilt bronze letters:

"Spain to Cristobal Colon:
In the reign of Isabel II.
18....."

On the front facade of the pedestal, on which Columbus rests the inner tips of the four large fingers and the thumb of his left hand, is seen the coat of arms of the Catholic kings. On the outer lateral front are the attributes of these monarchs: and on the rear side this inscription:

To Castile and Leon
A new world gave Colon.
In the reign of Queen Isabel, [illegible]

The statue of Columbus has the face turned towards the earth, with the arm and hand of the right side extended [illegible] as if saying, "[illegible]" [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Continued From first Page.

upon the country, and if we desired peace and a restoration of the Union we should most surely and certainly obtain it by the election of George B. McClellan. [Cheers.] He then denounced Abraham Lincoln as an incompetent man—a retailer of coarse jokes, and called upon the people not to allow him any longer to disgrace the executive chair of this great nation.

In stock phrases, too much worn to be worth repetition, he then advised the crowd to stand by the constitution and the Union, and to do their duty in the way in which he had instructed them, when the day of election arrived.

SPEECH OF F. A. SEAVER.

I appear a perfect stranger, but in the great band of man. I have sworn upon the holy altar of the memories of the past, to hurl this present administration from power. [Cheers.] You know that when we started in this contest, they told us it was to restore the Union. Mr. Lincoln said he had no right to interfere with slavery in the States. We have been defrauded and our rights invaded. We must regain our rights, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. [Cheers.] We will no longer support the Administration. [Loud cheers.] You have submitted to the most flagrant usurpation, which had no warrant but its strength. You have seen the best blood of your country poured out in a useless stream. In your houses are the emblems of deep morning. We have been led into this by the pestilent doctrines of that State which burned women for being witches. [Cheers.] Let no one tell you that the struggle before us is light. We have work to do. If our opponents present corruption, we will answer them with honesty. If they present bayonets we will still vote. [Cheers.] If I forget to denounce the conspirators and traitors who control this Government I shall omit my duty.

McClellan is a pure patriot—modest in victory, and patient in defeat. He conducted the war upon Constitutional principles. If his principles had been followed the war would have been closed two years ago. [Cheers.] Under him the great political law will be regarded, and the people will be united.

Sometimes we are told that it is treason to resist the Administration; but when it tramples upon our rights, we have a right to resist it even to the use of arms. [Loud applause.] I tell you that if you do not do your duty, posterity will hold you to a strict accountability. Our national goddess of liberty will be vindicated. After the coming election, we will write across the zenith, "McClellan and the Union." [Immense cheers.]

JUDGE H. S. ORTON, OF WISCONSIN,

Being introduced to the meeting, said that Amos Kendall was 75 years of age, just the age of the American constitution to a year; and it was for us to decide whether that constitution should survive Amos Kendall or Amos Kendall survive it. This was the greatest day that had occurred since 1776, when our forefathers formed the constitution—that constitution which was now sought to be rescued from the hands of men who had torn it into shreds. Now is the time, now was the occasion, when it is to be decided by the conservative masses of the United States, whether this state of things should continue; whether the Union should be preserved intact, or whether it should be sacrificed to the will and wishes of a corrupt party in power.

He then gave a history of the political struggles in his own State, during the last three years, and compared the present state of the country to a ship drifting upon the ocean and approaching the land, getting amongst the breakers, and being liable to be dashed to pieces. What were we going to do? Would we let the ship of State go ashore, and ours be remembered amongst the falls of empires? Candor, judgment, discretion, and conservatism might save it. He would not counsel forcible resistance to any law; he would defend the law. In 1860 he had not voted for that great and good man, Stephen A. Douglas, but for Bell and Everett. One of them had since gone to Abolitionism and the other to secession, and he did not know which was the worst. [Laughter and applause.]

After some other remarks, of no special interest, the speaker resumed his seat.

JUDGE FAUROT OF NEW YORK.

So vast a concourse of people must be brought here in consequence of some great occasion. Such an occasion had not occurred for a century. From the birth of the Constitution to the present time no such occasion has arisen; it was without any parallel in the history of ancient or modern times. We were here to maintain that constitution, so that it might be handed down to our children and posterity for all coming time. It was for this purpose that we had assembled here this night. A rebellion at the South had taken place, for the purpose of striking out that flag that had floated and triumphed over every land and sea under heaven, and causing it to be dishonored in the world. Then it was that the devotion of the North had sent its sons into the ranks of the army, they rushed forward to the fray, until the authorities at Washington said they had enough, and sent back one hundred thousand of them. Abraham Lincoln said and proclaimed to the people that it was a war to put down the rebellion and maintain the Constitution of the United States. He would ask whether there had ever been any question as to the unanimity of the North to support the war. It progressed with entire unity of action until Abraham Lincoln made his emancipation proclamation overturning all the priciples on which this war commenced.

What was the effect of that? It gave to the Southern people an addition of one hundred thousand men to their armies, while it divided the North into two sections, and the same unity has not existed as did in times of old. But a few days ago we had a bold declaration that this war must continue to exist in our land until the negro was elevated above the white man. [Applause.] He trusted to the patriotism of the American people to prevent this, and to restore to us all those constitutional guarantees which were had by our forefathers.

Great emergencies in every country had raised up men suited to them: Rome had her Cæsar, Carthage her Hannibal, France her Napoleon, England her Wellington, America her Washington and America had now her George B. McClellan. [Great applause.] The American people propose him as the next President of the United States. [Cheers.]

After giving a history of his hero's achievements, he compared him to Cincinnatus, and said the people would take him from the plow, and place him at the head of the affairs of this great Nation. [Cheers.]

In the Empire State, thousands and tens of thousands of men who had voted for Lincoln, would now vote for McClellan more earnestly than any other men in the State; and when the day of election came round, such a majority would be found rolled up in that State, as would be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Mr. Holden, of New York, then sang a song entitled "Hurrah for the man we love;" after considerable efforts to get up steam, a few of the crowd did join in a hum drum chorus thereto, but as the song had twelve verses, it proved too strong both for their patriotism and their wind.

SIDE SHOWS.

The central gathering was appanaged by the addition of several side shows, at which minor politicians and half fledged orators exhibited their intellectual powers unbidden, and almost unheard. The speakers were unable to gain an invitation to speak from the regular stand, and commenced a sort of guerilla warfare, each on his own hook—and barrel. The most prominent of these was one F. J. Tucker, of New York, who located himself near the northeastern entrance amid a knot of about fifty listeners. He gesticulated violently and talked largely of a warlike peace—one which they should fight for—the fighting proposed being with their enemies at the North, not with their brethren at the South. The side shows wound up at the same time as the middle exhibition from the steps of the Court House.

INVINCIBLE CLUB ROOM.

A scattering of the faithful assembled at the Invincible Club Room to list to the soothing music discoursed from the lips of some one of the minor lights.

The meeting was called to order by Tim S. Fitch, who introduced Captain Rynders, of N. Y., formerly President of the almost defunct Empire Club. Capt. Rynders was considerably rejoiced to find Chicago a Union, Constitutional Democratic loving city. He was not an eloquent orator, but came to them because he was a good no-ifs and buts Democrat. [Terrific applause from the thirty-three auditors.] He came to the city to witness the nomination of a man who would certainly displace the present President. They wanted a man who understood the Democratic principles, and also who understood the constitution, and did not consider it the subject only of a stale joke. He did not believe Lincoln was unfit for every position, but he certainly was unfit for the position he occupied. It therefore was a great necessity to nominate a man who shall be elected. It would be unnecessary to say who that man was who above all others stood the choice of the people, and he hoped the Convention would not disregard the popular voice. Individually, he was not bound to any man, but would vote for the nominee of the Convention. [Applause.] If it should fall on Horatio Seymour (applause) there was but one course for them to follow, while if it falls on Geo. B. McClellan, (cheers, cat-calls, howls and kicking,) they would all work unanimously and happily. [Applause.] He had attended the Convention of the Old Line Henry Clay Whigs, and was almost persuaded that some good might be produced out of Nazareth. Once he opposed them bitterly, but then it was upon minor points, and they had the consolation to know that whichever candidate was elected, was safe; but now he thought any Democrat who refused to attend the Whig Convention was not to be trusted. That Convention had like the men of old, who came up to the help of the Lord, had come up to the help of the Democracy, and had stated their determination to support the nominee of their Chicago Democratic Convention. He, the speaker, was present to make a free speech. (Cheers.) He was in the land of the Douglas, (continued applause) and could express himself freely. Even after three years' petty despotism he stood a free man before a free people. At the old line Whig convention some one had called the Southern people traitors, but he knew the South were as gallant, chivalrous, and noble a people as God had ever created. (Cat-calls, yells, and other democratic applause.) He was sorry the South had taken the steps they had, but God knows they had just cause to act as they did act. They had a right to their slavery institution, and the Eastern men would not have thought of freeing the slaves until they had made fortunes out of what they called "human flesh and blood." How did Massachusetts free their slaves? Why by selling them to the South, and after a few years stole them back again. (Derisive laughter.) These Northern fanatics were very feeling in their sentiments; they can see the niggers down South, and watch their many miseries, but cannot see their own more miserably treated and worse fed white men, they can see the negroes languishing in chains but cannot see the languishing white men in Fort Lafayette or Camp Douglas. [Applause.] The speaker at some length spoke of the South Carolina delegation to the late Baltimore Convention, which delegation, he said, consisted of an equal number of negroes and white men, the negroes being chosen first, and then alluded to the "fact" that the South were not the first sectional party in the country, for in 1856 the Abolitionists in New York raised a sectional flag—sixteen stars on a black ground, and yet these political Juggernauts now raised the cry that the South had raised the sectional flag for the first time. [Cheers.] These inconsistencies he knew had acted on the minds of many Republicans, who said nothing but would at the right time vote the Democratic ticket. [Cheers.] Such were men of sense and wished to "flee from the wrath to come." He was a peace man and had always been opposed to war, especially war among their own people; the men who ranted most about this "holy cause" were the Massachusetts and Connecticut men, who wouldn't fight, but hired foreigners or stole niggers to fight for them. He did not consider it a shame to make an honorable peace with a power who had kept them at bay for three years, but he did consider it a degradation to [illegible] a man for taking men from under the British [illegible], and when the English lion growled, to turn [illegible] and back down like a coward; and he did consider it a degradation to declare for forty years that no foreign despotism should plant his foot on our continent, and then allow the Emperor of the French to create a dynasty right in our midst, and then, when Congress wished to petition against the insult, for the President to apologize to the Emperor and state "that it had not yet passed the Senate." (Cheers and hisses.) Such were the acts of Emperor Abraham the First. (Applause.) Capt. [illegible] argued the [illegible] arguments regarding the evils of the draft, increased debt, [illegible], and concluded by dwelling upon the manifold [illegible] of this war, and the inconsistency of men who, looking upon the ruined condition of the country, the destroyed finances and the devastated country, could give three cheers for Abraham the First. It was said that the Government [illegible] the people the right of [illegible]. Let them try it, and it shall [illegible] last straw had broken the camel's back, [illegible] die at the ballot box, fighting [illegible] rights. [Yells, and the usual accompaniments.] Three cheers were then given for [illegible] Rynders and the Empire Club of New York, and the meeting dispersed in the utmost [illegible].

BRYAN HALL.

At Bryan Hall George Francis Train delivered himself of a tirade of incoherent abuse of the Administration and the Republican party in general. He [illegible] that the President from the beginning was bound to break up the Union, and [illegible] of the Chicago platform upon which he [illegible] rendered it incumbent for him [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Lincoln [illegible] of the different States [illegible] public safety did not require that the best blood of the land should be bastiled whenever Mr. Seward rang the bell. Lincoln and his cabinet had usurped our liberties under the tyrants plea of military necessity. Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and Lincoln had better take warning. Abraham moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. By purchasing the negroes he had established the right of property in the person of the negro.

The speaker referred to the fact of his having a short time since seen the President in a box at the opera in Washington, and compared the delight which the performance afforded the Chief Magistrate on that occasion to the conduct of Nero, who fiddled while Rome was burning. One hundred and fifty thousand dead men in the army of the southwest had not restored the Union, and a similar number may again and again be sacrificed by the fanaticism of the party in power and the country would still be territorially divided. The commerce of the country had fallen a sacrifice to the effete policy of the administration, and Rip Van Winkle Welles had succeeded in rendering it necessary that an American citizen, if he wished to take a voyage to any portion of the world, would be safe under the Confederate flag, while under the glorious old stars and stripes of our forefathers neither life nor property was safe on the ocean.

The speaker accused Grant of a want of sincerity. He had said that "he should fight it out on this line if it took all summer." If he was sincere why did he change his tactics and follow the road to Richmond laid down by McClellan.

He would submit a platform for the present Chicago Convention under three sections. The first was, "beat Lincoln"; the second, "beat Lincoln"; and the third, "beat Lincoln." It was about time we had a country. One which should not be afflicted with shoddy on the Treasury, politicians on the State, and nigger on the brain.

Mr. Train here made a bungling attempt at a parody of Longfellow's celebrated poem, substituting "Beat Abraham Lincoln" for the word "Excelsior." He then remarked that he was born at Boston because his mother happened to be there on that interesting occasion. That was his misfortune and not his fault, for the more he thought of the circumstance the more degraded he felt himself to be. Plymouth Rock, Mr. Train characterized as the blarney stone of New England—New England, made up of Methodism, freeloveism and Horace Greeley. In Boston there were forty banks, forty insurance companies and forty professedly charitable institutions, all of which were managed by forty thieves. The merchants toady to Baring Brothers, the churches to Exeter Hall, and Harvard University to Oxford and Cambridge. The only loyal people in Boston were the Irish; and why? Because they would not have the nigger preached from their pulpits. He was one of those four millions of people known as the d—d Irish. He would see that the Irish should not during the forthcoming election, be fooled any longer. He was a Copperhead and a Christian—a man devoted to the Constitution and the laws, in contradistinction to Mr. Lincoln and his party, who at the present moment was negotiating with Southern commissioners at Clifton for the recognition of the Confederacy.

The West, the speaker said, would go with the South under any circumstances. New York and Pennsylvania would give in their adhesion also, and as New England was short of a laboring population as was shown by her difficulty in filling her quota, they would drive into her territory all the black specimens of inferior humanity in whose interest this devastating war had been prosecuted.

"Down with the politicians and up with the people," Mr. Train said, must be the rallying cry. "Nominate a man to beat Abraham Lincoln or as a people be swept from the face of the earth." He advised a further postponement of the Convention for thirty days. He did not believe any of the men at present put forward as probable candidates could be elected. If a candidate were selected now "Abe's" greenbacks would do their work and all the Democratic newspapers in the country would be bought at the price of a million of dollars. (A voice from the crowd here responded "you're a liar.") None of the men at present thought of could win against bayonets, greenbacks and a corrupt democratic press. But postpone the convention for thirty days and nominate John A. Dick and the people's cause must win.

Mr. Train then submitted to the votes of the meeting, the question of an armistice or no armistice, and the armistice voices ruled the roost. Three cheers were then given by the meeting for McClellan and all other candidates, after which the meeting adjourned.

[It is due to Mr. Train to say that the TRIBUNE gives a synopsis of his insane ravings, not because we suppose any one cares to know what he said, but in order that the record of the convention may be complete.]

FROM THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

About ten o'clock, upon Friday night, Clark street from the TRIBUNE to Randolph street, was filled with an excited crowd of Copperheads and Republicans, loudly calling for speakers to address them from the Sherman House balcony. After a little delay, which the audience improved by calling for Fernando Wood, Vallandigham and Voorhees, a gentleman from Indiana, who was afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Reed, came forward.

REMARKS OF MR. REED, OF INDIANA.

The distance was so remote and the crowd so compact that it was utterly impossible for our reporter to give a connected and intelligent report of his remarks. He did hear enough to convince himself that he was taking advantage of the crowd and the good intentions of the Government to spout unadulterated treason. He advised open and above board resistance to the draft, and said that if Lincoln and his satraps attempted to enforce it blood would flow in our streets, and it would be right it should flow. Lincoln was already damned to all eternity, and he did not know if even this iniquitous measure would materially affect the estimation in which the people held him. He had taken considerable pains to inform himself of the opinion of the people in relation to this draft, and he found it altogether condemned. There was but one opinion in this matter, and that was, that if the draft was not enforced there would be peace. Mr. Lincoln had tried war for three years; he had slain our people by countless thousands, and blood enough had been shed to float the largest ship of war in the world. He said we might as well make up our minds to the fact that it was impossible to whip the South, and then asked, would the people consent that their best and noblest men should be swept down by the relentless conscript law? No, a thousand times no, was his answer. He further continued his inflammatory appeals concerning the draft, and advised open and associated resistance to its enforcement.

He next adverted to the negro question, and said that the present war was carried on to secure the equality of the negro, and asked were the people ready to be placed on a political and social equality with an ignorant and despised and degraded "nigger." This country was none to good for the white man. Referring to the Administration, he said it had utterly failed to fill one of the pledges given when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and asked would the tyrant be allowed longer to disgrace the position of chief executive of the American nation. He was damned past redemption. The man who would uphold Mr Lincoln and his Administration was too mean for the Devil to handle with a pair of tongs. This people had become a by-word and reproach in the eyes of all civilized nations. He referred to the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and the disgraceful back down of the President, and the humiliating position the Government had taken in respect to the Confederate pirates. We spare our readers the infliction of a report of the vulgarity and profanity that pervaded his remarks.

Mr. Reed advised his hearers to shoot down those who would enforce the draft; to insist upon the right of the writ of habeas corpus; to resist to the bitter end the attempt to make the military power superior to the civil, and to openly arm themselves that they might be prepared for horrible contingencies.

Mr. Perrin, of New York, was then introduced, and proceeded to inflict an address upon his audience, remarkable for nothing but unmeaning platitudes. It was not worth reporting.

REMARKS OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

In response to repeated calls, C. L. Vallandigham appeared, acknowledging his gratitude at the reception accorded him, but asking that he might be excused from speech making for the present.

REMARKS OF BEN. ALLEN.

Ben. Allen, of New York, was next introduced. From the speech of Mr. Allen we give the following: He said Giddings and Wendell Phillips, and that class of men, had brought on the country all this misery. "The Impending Crisis," containing more lies than were ever published before or since in the same number of pages, said slavery must be abolished and the fanatics said yes. Slavery is not the cause of the war; but abolitionists are the cause of it. If you would remove the cause, you must remove the abolitionists. [Loud cheers.] I do not believe that there is a secessionist *per se* in the whole South. But they would all come back if the abolitionists were thrown out of power. The people will soon rise, and if they cannot put Lincoln out of power by the ballot they will by the bullet. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. Wood was loudly called for, and finally came forward; he was introduced as the Great Apostle of Peace. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—I had not intended to make any public address until after we had placed in nomination before the American people the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] But having been called to appear been called to appear before you, (A voice—"We welcome you here") By this manifestation of your prevailing resolution and determination we have the same indication of a triumphant result in November next. [Loud cheers.] And whatever diversion of sentiment may exist among democrats, whatever difference as to men or measures may exist within our organization must not distract and divide us. We are resolved that their settlement must be postponed until after we have restored our Nation, our Union, and our party to power. [Bully for you! and loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the returning reason of the American people. I congratulate the world that at last the great American people are prepared to throw off the administration which has so long cursed the country and destroyed our peace, and almost annihilated the principles of self government on this continent. [Cheers.] This stain upon our institutions has almost reached its last power of cohesion. Our material interests have all been struck at. The Union of these great States has been severed, and repudiation or taxation to an unbearable extent is the only alternative presented to us. I say to you that a great people, resolute and determined to conquer or die, cannot be subdued in the November election. [Loud Cheers.]

Now, my friends, I counsel peace. [Cheers.] I counsel peace in the Democratic party that we may restore old rights to this distracted land. We must have a union of the party that we may have a Union of the States. [Cheers.] Planting ourselves firmly upon a peace platform, [That's right, and cheers] with a candidate pledged to restore peace and harmony, [Cheers] some great lion-hearted Democrat, the Union shall and will be restored. ("Bully for you" and loud cheers.)

Now, my friends we have had war, we have had administration, desolation, emancipation and damnation. (Loud cheers.)

And now we propose to apply the remedy—to administer the antidote—peace. We call for peace. God of our fathers, *Grant us peace.* [Amen] peace in our hearts, and at thine altars; peace on the red waters and on our blighted shores; peace for beleaguered cities and the hosts that wait around them; peace for the widows and fatherless, for the sinning and the sinned against. Grant us peace, O, God, for all, and for a distracted, torn and bleeding land. Speed the great time of peace. [Immense cheers.]

CAPTAIN RYNDERS.

The notorious Captain Isaiah Rynders was called for, and responded in a speech exceeding in infamy, if possible, those that had preceded it. He said he had always been for peace even before the first gun was fired. He had denounced the unholy crusade against our Southern brethren even before the first regiment was moved Southward. He saw the inevitable result of war—the waste, and blood and tears it would entail, and to this day he could say, and he said it with pride, that he had never said one word against the brave, the noble, the generous, the chivalrous people of the South, and he trusted in God he never would.

Nearly half a million of those noble men had fallen in bloody graves, but they remain unconquered. (Cheers.) They can never be subdued, as they are a part of our own flesh and blood. (Loud applause.) Millions more of men may be torn from their homes to fall in the fight, but the task will fail, as it ought to do. The war is carried on for the nigger, and in God's name let the Abolitionists fight it out. We shall nominate our candidate on Monday, and place him squarely upon a platform of peace, and sweep the nation like a whirlwind. Those who count upon a division of the Democratic party, will be disappointed. We are one and all for peace, and with this magic word upon our banner we shall sweep over the course and roll into oblivion the black, negro-loving, negro-hugging worshippers of old Abe Lincoln.

THE LAST SPEAKER.

Mr. De Witt, of New York, came forward, but the hour being past midnight, he remarked that he would not keep his auditory from their families. He wished them good night, protesting that the nominee of the Convention, be he Horatio Seymour or be he General McClellan, or any other man should receive the cordial support of the Democratic party.

FIREWORKS.

During the evening, at intervals, rockets were let off, and at half past ten the fireworks in the Public square were lighted. It was an imposing display, and fully equalled the expectations formed of it. Pending the display the ceremony of raising the McClellan banner was gone through and the people were satisfied.

GONE MAD.

The people were evidently gone mad last night, but it was a noticeable fact that whenever an outrageous sentiment was uttered, it was the foreign Copperhead element that cheered and applauded most loudly. The speakers seemed to know that they were surrounded by men of their own kidney, and hence did not hesitate to utter sentiments more suited to the latitude of Richmond than that of loyal Chicago.

COMING OVER TO THE TRIBUNE.

The influx of visitors to the Copperhead Convention was so great on Saturday, that the securing of sleeping apartments became a matter of serious discussion, every hotel, boarding or other available house being completely filled. An idea of the extremity can be gathered from the fact that several of the most rampant Copperheads actually wished to sleep at the TRIBUNE office. When an irresistible, irrepressible, chivalrous—die in the last ditch—never to be vanquished—unterrified, really wishes to slumber 'neath the shadow of that "cursed, lying, Black Republican, nigger-loving organ," either a change in sentiment is arrived at, or the extremity to force such a sacrifice must be awful.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS ON 'CHANGE.—On Saturday the loyal Board of Trade experienced a freshening relief, as welcome as it was unexpected, by the presence in their midst of the gallant hero and thorough Union man, Major-General Rosecrans. The foul vapors of treason and hate which our citizens have been compelled to inhale for the past two days, at almost every street corner, had led many of our merchants to despair of ever being able again to appreciate the value of pure air; but like a green leaf in a desert, the loyal breathings of one of "the bravest of the brave," brought them to their senses. Such a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm has rarely, if ever been witnessed in our city. Although it was "high 'Change," business was immediately set aside, and as the gallant hero proceeded from the Secretary's office, a lane was immediately opened for him, and he proceeded modestly to the President's desk, where he was introduced, in the midst of a perfect whirlwind of cheers.

At first the body of the merchants present did not appreciate the fact of his presence. They saw an unassuming gentleman, dressed plainly in citizens' clothes, and some feared it might be some of the copperhead dignitaries who was about to address them, and they held their breath in suspense—but the moment Gen. Rosecrans was announced their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

And then the brevity and fitness of his speech, and his cordial "God bless you"—and the neat apology he made for being found in this city at *such a time*, when nobody but semi-traitors were expected—all combined, made the members of the Board feel as if they had got a new lease of life, and after it was all over, they congratulated each other on being present, and enjoying the unexpected treat.

General Rosecrans was introduced by Colonel J. H. Tucker; he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen—I came into the city by accident, and I had no intention of appearing before you at such a time (laughter and loud cheers); but if you will keep it secret till ten o'clock to-night I will be out of the way. I thank you for this kind reception. The name of the Chicago Board of Trade is not new to me—it is well known by our gallant soldiers, and we often hear of it at the front. You are a great heart which throbs and pulsates with the cause of the Union, and you are not aware how much good you have done by your almost unexampled patriotism. You have given a great blow for your country. God bless you!"

After the delivery of the above short speech, he was again welcomed by three rousing cheers, when he modestly bowed and withdrew.

COOK COUNTY QUOTA.

Meeting of the Committee—Postponement of the Draft Prayed for—Deficit under 1,800 Men.

The committee appointed to devise means for ascertaining and filling the quota of Cook County, held a meeting with the Board of Supervisors on Saturday evening.

On motion it was resolved that the committee of five appointed at the meeting at Metropolitan Hall Friday evening be instructed forthwith to send a proper person to Washington to present the facts in reference to the Cook County enrollment and ask for a postponement of the draft as contemplated by the resolutions of that meeting.

On motion, a committee consisting of Murray Nelson, Judge Bradwell and S. A. Irvin were appointed to take the necessary steps to have the enrollment lists of the several wards copied without delay. The committee adjourned to meet at same place Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, when it is hoped that all will be present.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held last week, to consider the quota of Cook county under the last call of the President, it was resolved to request Col. Hancock, President of the Board of Trade, to proceed to Springfield and examine the records in the office of the Adjutant General, and ascertain officially the number of men required to be raised in this county. The Colonel returned on Saturday evening, and makes the following report, from which it appears that the deficit of Cook county, when all credits are given, will be under 2,000, possibly not to exceed 1,600 men.

To the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: The committee appointed to investigate and ascertain the deficiency to fill the quota of Cook county of all calls made by the government for troops, beg leave to make the following report:

First. Total quota of this district under all calls from the commencement of the war, including that of July 18, 1864, is 20,605; total credits to July 1, 1864, is 16,177; the deficit is 4,128. This number will be reduced somewhat by credits from enlistments for the Navy, and substitutes procured since Aug. 1, 1864.

It appears by the records that about sixty counties are deficient a total of 32,347 men, while about 40 counties have furnished 16,185 over their quota on all calls, leaving a balance due from the State of 16,162 men. By giving to Cook county her proportion of the surplus of 16,185 men, it leaves to be raised 2,064 men; from which is to be deducted the enlistments since July 1st, numbering some hundreds, counting seamen and soldiers. The number to be raised at this time is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500 to 1,600 men, which it seems to the undersigned might be procured without resorting to conscription if proper steps were immediately taken.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. L. HANCOCK,
Chairman Committee.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in room No. 15, Methodist Church Block. Strangers are invited to attend.

The Sabbath morning service of the First Baptist Church will be held, until further notice, in the lecture room of the Unitarian Church, on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard Court. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Public worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. every Sabbath. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Everts. The prayer meeting is held every Friday evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Seats are free at the service of Rev. E. B. Tuttle's congregation at the Illinois street Mission Chapel, near Wells street, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 8:15 a. m.

The hour for service at Camp Douglas is 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

Service, with sermon, at the United States General Hospital at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The building is located on Eighteenth street.

The Bishop's Church, on the corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, is open for divine service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. There will be no afternoon services at present.

Rev. N. D. Williamson will preach at the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, to-day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome extended to all.

St. James' Church will be open as usual all summer every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 5 p. m. The congregations of Trinity and Grace are invited to worship at St. James' whilst their churches are closed.

Preaching at the South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and 26th street, at 10½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Wright.

The new German Methodist Episcopal Church on Maxwell street, will be dedicated to-day. German service at 10:30 a. m.—conducted by Rev. G. L. Mulfinger, of Milwaukee.

At 3:00 p. m. Rev. Robert L. Collyer will preach, and the dedicatory service will take place. A cordial and hearty invitation is extended to all the churches of the city, and the pastors and all others interested in the growth of German Evangelical Protestantism. Come one and all.

The Blue Island avenue cars convey persons to Maxwell street. The society is a small one, and deserves great credit for its zeal and liberality.

The Union Park Baptist Church is open for divine service to-day at the usual hours—morning and evening. Rev. James Dixon, D. D., Pastor.

Rev. Clinton Locke will preach in Trinity Church to-day. Services commence at 10½ and 7½.

Henry C. Wright, of Boston, will lecture on Spiritualism, in Metropolitan Hall, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject for forenoon—The existence, location, and occupation of Man after he leaves the body. Evening—Compromise; Text, "What God hath put asunder, let not man put together." Especial reference to National affairs, and the relation of Peace Democracy to the Rebellion. Mrs. Amanda Spencer, of New York, will speak at 2½ o'clock, p. m.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor, will preach in the Wabash Avenue Methodist E. Church this a. m., at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of New York, widely known as "Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal*, will preach at 7½ o'clock, p. m., in the same church. Strangers are invited.

Services will be held in the Westminster Church, on the corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the pastor—Rev. J. A. Wight.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-p764-3t

☞ "Down in Tennessee," by Edmund Kirke; "Quest," and "John Gullderstring's Sin," have just been received at C. H. Sharer's Bryan Hall book store. Also, all the latest weeklies and periodicals. au28-p924-1t

Bartlett's Clothing House.—If you want a "good bargain" in clothing dress suits, business suits, matched suits, pants, and vests, superbly made and trimmed, rich furnishing goods, traveling shirts, super white dress shirts, collars, ties, gloves, scarfs, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under wear of every kind, call on BARTLETT, Nos. 131 and 133 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, where you will get the best goods, at the very lowest prices, and the largest stock in the city to select from. au28-p865-2t

REMARKABLE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

A Deserved Testimonial to Dr. Ayer, from a Chicago Merchant.

The following letter is from a gentleman widely known in our city, and will be read with interest not only by the writer's friends but by the afflicted generally. Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, proprietor of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, is the founder of the Ærian system of cure which is so highly commended by our best citizens, in the treatment of catarrh, throat and lung diseases. It is now a favorable season to use the new remedies, especially for catarrh, throat affections, asthma, bronchitis and consumption.

"I have had occasion to investigate Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new system of practice in throat and chest diseases, and am happy to be able to confidently recommend it to my friends.

"When I called upon Dr. Ayer I was raising blood, was coughing, was thin in flesh, spiritless, and completely exhausted, and the constant soreness and distress in my lungs gave me ample reason to anticipate a fatal result, and that within a few months.

"I had heard much of the Ærian system of cure, a mode of treatment introduced by Dr. Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, but was not over credulous. The new remedies were attended with the most remarkable and gratifying results. I began to improve rapidly, and am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and feel deeply grateful to Dr. Ayer for his eminent skill, and invariable kind attention. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Ayer.

"DAVID P. BROWN.

"At Farwell, Field & Co.'s store, Wabash avenue, near Lake street." aug28-p975-1t

VALUABLE MEDICAL ADVICE.—Those who are suffering from disease in its various forms, and wish to be treated successfully and confidentially, cannot do better than consult Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 South Clark street, on the corner of Monroe. The Doctor has now been established in this city for two years, and in the course of that time has secured a large, valuable and rapidly extending practice. He is a thoroughly educated physician, and parties placing themselves in his care may rely upon having the best resources of professional skill brought to their relief. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Scrofula, and the long list of chronic diseases, find in him a successful combatant. To cases of a private and confidential nature he has paid marked attention, and it is not too much to say that hundreds in this city have been rescued from a life of misery, and, perhaps, premature death, through his agency. Scores of ladies and gentlemen in this city stand ready to testify to his skill and success, as displayed in the cure of themselves or friends.

There are but few physicians who, making the treatment of private diseases a special object of study, are entitled to confidence. In the great majority of cases, the so called "venereal practitioner" [illegible] a book or two, and, depending only on the gullibility of the public and the natural indisposition of his victims to expose his exorbitant ignorance, gives to himself the name of Doctor, and commences a series of impositions. Dr. Bigelow is a professional graduate of one of the best medical colleges, and his professional career has amply justified the granting of his diploma. He never takes a case in hand without feeling assured that he can effect a cure; and so accurate is his judgment that his diagnosis never fails. The afflicted may visit him in perfect confidence that they will receive the best attention, the most scientific treatment, and be treated confidentially. au25-p870-1t

CURE OF CATARRH, THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, (of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets,) in the *speedy and radical cure* of catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, and curable stages of consumption, is well known to our citizens. The present season is peculiarly favorable for the successful use of the new remedies, and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that they succeed even after all other forms of medication have been tried in vain.

Notwithstanding the vast increase in the prices of all articles, especially medicines, Dr. Ayer has not yet advanced his prices, therefore persons who wish to avail themselves of present rates, and to fully recover from this dangerous class of diseases before autumn would do well to apply immediately. A neglected throat disease or catarrh, or other affections of the lungs, invariably becomes *worse*, and too often quite *incurable*, at the approach of fall, when, at the *present time*, in all probability, a few weeks is sufficient to effect a complete cure. aug28-p975-1t

This World abounds in mountebanks, humbugs and quack doctors. All kinds and manners of means are resorted to to get one's money, and it is a positive fact that Chicago has her share of these cheats, particularly of the latter class, and it is a hard matter to distinguish the genuine from the bogus. For instance, there are some two or three men (*Doctors*), who inform frail humanity that they are the *only* "legitimate and legally qualified physicians in the city who make the treatment of delicate diseases a specialty." Certainly two out of these three must be mistaken—may be all of them. Now the question for your consideration is to find out who is the legitimate, &c.

A very easy matter is it for any one so disposed to make broad assertions, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. If one's neighbors speak well of him, the community in which he has resided for fifteen years gives him a good reputation, in whatever occupation or profession he may have been engaged—if men of reputation, who hold an honorable position in society, say of him that he is skillful, successful and honorable—should not this community and those honorable men know? Isn't fifteen years long enough to find out whether he is as they represent? and will honorable men misrepresent? Now to the point: Dr. James, of 86 Randolph street, is a specialist in the treatment of the blood and organic weakness. He has been practicing in this special branch of medicine fifteen years in New Orleans—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States in that city. He comes here recommended by the almost entire press of the South, and many eminent medical men of New Orleans—even some who bear an eminent medical reputation in Cincinnati, Louisville, and St Louis, speak highly of him in a professional point of view. Isn't this convincing proof that some doctors and editors know some things as well as others? Added to this is theoretical knowledge and practical experience, which is a good school. Any mechanic will tell you this, for the longer one works at a trade, the more expert and handy he becomes. On this principle, Dr. James claims superiority over many others. He has had a large field to work in, and has applied himself studiously and diligently to this branch of his profession, and thereby is as well calculated to treat diseases of this class as any physician in this country, or any other country.

The stereotyped phrase of *quack doctors*, viz: "*Beware of quacks.*"—some one has said that the "greatest quack is he who talks of quacks most glibly"—disinterested, philanthropic souls—whose only motive is in warning the afflicted to *Beware of quacks*. It is a noted fact that a thief always makes the most noise in bawling out "stop thief," so as to throw the scent on the wrong track. Those requiring medical aid can make their own inference concerning those "only legitimate," etc., etc.

The following is from Dr. J. H. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pa., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James' abilities in the treatment of private diseases. Dr. Wilson knowing Dr. Jordan was acquainted with Dr. James.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51, and '52. Dr. Jordan is now, or was when last heard from, practicing in Cincinnati (only one day's travel from Chicago by the Air Line), where the skeptical can refer to him. Here it is:

"CINCINNATI, July 5, 1863.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that, in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a speciality, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of the kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours truly,

J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University, of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans *Southern Messenger* (a medical journal) says of Dr. James:

"DR JAMES.—While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to error, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrong-doer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which have been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant practitioner."

And also this, from the eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News*, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with chronic diseases which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but, through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, rapidly yielded, and were permanently and perfectly cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, through letter or personally, for relief.—*Galveston (Texas) News, March* 9, 1861."

And the following extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Mongins, who has been practising medicine in New Orleans, for the last twenty years, and is well known to the residents of that city. The letter was written to a gentleman of Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' abilities:

"To many persons having applied to me, suffering with diseases such as Dr. James makes his special province, I have recommended to that gentleman, knowing he has a great reputation, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he has not disappointed either myself or patient. One case of a young man, suffering with syphilis in its tertiary form, and who had been under some of the most able physicians in the city—myself among them—who had also been under the treatment of Ricord, of Paris, the celebrated specialist, without deriving but little if any benefit, placed himself under the treatment of Dr. James, whom, from every assurance, I believe to be perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. James' method of treating syphilis is with a neutralizer, only known and used by himself. The doctor uses no mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic, or sarsaparilla, which drugs, he asserts, will not eradicate the poison from the system; and, from our experience with these drugs, we think it is a matter of doubt whether or no they will in all cases."

The following is an editorial taken from the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Gazette*, of April 7, 1863:

"DR JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily because we know Dr. James, and have known him more or less for the last twenty years. It is rather a delicate subject—this matter of Secret Disease—to write about or speak of editorially, in a daily paper; and yet we know no reason why it should be more so than about any other disease to which the human family are subject—if properly considered.

"We find that our most successful physicians are those who devote themselves to some one disease or class of diseases: as, for instance, to the treatment of consumption and affections of the throat and lungs; to diseases of the rectum, as piles and fistula; to cancers and carcinomatous affections; to cutaneous diseases and affections of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear—as well as the dentist to diseases of the teeth; and, finally, to what are called Secret Diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. All this is very proper. No man, not in a lifetime can become a thorough successful physician in the treatment of all diseases; and we would always rather recommend a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint to a practical physician, who confined himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such diseases—just as we would, for instance, and as we have often done—recommended a person suffering from any of the secret diseases to Dr. James. We should think him more likely to understand and be able to treat successfully the disease than a physician who attends to general practice and all kinds of diseases. And this is but reasonable and natural.

"But as to Dr. James we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years; and, being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to the cure of this class of diseases, as to speedy and successful cure of the same. We knew him two years in New Orleans, when he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all through the southern country. His hospital on Custom House street, for the treatment of secret diseases, was about as well known as Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general diseases—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati, (where he sometimes spent the summer) and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the general government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any one of these diseases, or have had such disease or disability entailed upon them—we say, and we can say it with confidence—go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is in Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skillfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind, than to trust your case to unskillful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life-time."

These testimonials are not bogus—nor do they come from a *foreign country*—and what is more, the parties *are alive*, or were a short time since; Dr. Jordon, of Cincinnati; the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*, Ind.; Drs. Leonard and Mongins, of New Orleans, and Dr. Richardson, of Galveston, Texas. These *men* are all Doctors—some of them practicing medicine for over thirty years—two of them professors of medical colleges in the *U. S.*, and of world-wide celebrity. They, too, are acquainted with Dr. James, and have had occasion to recommend patients applying to them to Dr. James, and from the results they give their testimonials.

Dr. James has been treating diseases of the genital or sexual organs in New Orleans fifteen years, and for the last three years in this city; and, without egotism, Dr. James announces to the afflicted that he has, within the last fifteen years, treated more diseases, both chronic and recent, of a private nature, successfully, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James cures Syphilis, in its various stages, without mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic, or any of the poisonous drugs resorted to, as they never did nor never will eradicate contagious venereal diseases from the system—but with the use of a neutralizer, which is a positive cure for this horrible and much to be dreaded poison.

Spermatorrhœa, brought on by self-abuse, excess, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, ringing in the ears, imbecility and impotence, with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, gonorrhœa and stricture speedily cured.

Dr. James' office and parlors, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., except Sundays, when open in the forenoon.

Consultations confidential.
[illegible]

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Rebel Attempt to Cross into Maryland Repulsed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The *American's* Harper's Ferry dispatch last night says:

The enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cavalry and some infantry.

After a spirited fight of some hours' duration, they were handsomely repulsed by Averill, with heavy loss.

A reconnoissance was made by General Crook, which resulted in the capture of six commissioned officers, one Lieutenant Colonel, and sixty-three privates.

The enemy still shows a force on our front.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Averill's cavalry, on the 25th, confirms the reported safe arrival of Gen. Custar within our lines. He also says last night the enemy shelled a small force that Gen. Averill had on the north side of the Potomac, opposite Shepardstown Ford. This morning a portion of Averill's command engaged the enemy at Williamsport. The rebels shelled the town.

There is no change in the relative positions of the two armies. Sheridan is closely watching the movements of the enemy, making hourly reconnoissances, and meeting with frequent skirmishes, which may lead at any time to a general engagement. Confidence is felt in Sheridan's ability to manage the rebels.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—In retaliation for cruel usage to our soldiers by the rebels, all the prisoners in Fort Lafayette are not allowed any luxuries whatever. Bermuda dates of the 20th mention the arrival of four steamers from Wilmington with an aggregate of nearly 3,000 bales of cotton.

The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall 18th, arrived this noon, with $333,000 in treasure.

Among her passengers are Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, and A. B. Boyd, of Panama.

The steamer Sacramento, from New York via Straits of Magellan, arrived at Panama on the 10th.

There has been a change in the Peruvian minister, but no revolution as yet.

A revolution in Ecuador had been suppressed.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Gold dull and decidedly weak. The peace rumors affected the demand, though they are perhaps nowhere less credited than at the gold room. The demand also is limited, while the supply is reinforced to the full extent of the demand by gold certificates and gold received at the Sub-Treasury. These influences produced a decline of 2¾ up to noon, and it is thought lower prices will be touched next week. Opening at 253, at 2 P. M. it was quoted at 250¼, with a downward tendency.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 27.—Last night about midnight the up express train, with passengers and wounded soldiers from Nashville hither, was precipitated from the track near Bacon Creek by the effects of the late rain. The cars were almost entirely demolished, but strange to say, but one man was seriously hurt. The up passenger train from Nashville was detained four hours this afternoon by the breaking of the driving wheel near Galatin.

An officer from the front says that Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad in the rear of Hood's forces. Heavy skirmishing was going on.

Georgia Wants to come Back.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The *Times'* Washington special says: "A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with the permission of Gen. Sherman, and who represents the State government of Georgia. He desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for readmission into the Union.

"This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy."

How to Avoid the Draft.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The citizens of Albany county are determined not to have a draft, and the only way to avoid it is to induce men to enlist and fill up the quota with volunteers. The Board of Supervisors, after full consultation, have resolved to pay a county bounty of $900 to every man enlisted and credited to this county, and $100 to the person who brings the recruit. Our quota will be filled.

Fire at Sandwich, Ill.

SANDWICH, Ill., August 27.—A very disastrous fire occurred in this place this morning. The foundry and manufactory of A. Adams & Co. was burned. The fire broke out about half-past three o'clock. The loss is estimated at $20,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the engine room.

General Butler Gone to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—Major Gen. Butler passed through here last night from Bermuda Hundred, en route for Washington.

From Nassau.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A Nassau letter of the 20th, states that the steamer Fox had arrived from Charleston, having thrown overboard 30 bales of cotton. The new pirate Electric Spark was off Nassau on the 2d, and was cruising off the Islands.

The Mexican Blockade Raised.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The bark Albertine, from Vera Cruz, 10th, reports that the French blockade of Mexican ports was raised on the 7th.

Not Confirmed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Aug. 27.—There is no confirmation of the report of the destruction of fishing vessels by the Tallahassee.

Markets by Telegraph.

St Louis Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 27, 1864.

TOBACCO—The market dull and drooping at the opening, but closed firmer, at about yesterday's prices—say $10.00 to $15.50 for lugs; $16.00 to $32.50 for common shipping leaf; $18.00 to $29.50 for medium do; $32.00 to $37.50 for good and fine; $35.00 to $99.50 for common and medium manufacturing leaf; and $40.00 to $75.00@100.00 and upward ₽ 100 for good, fine and fancy do; offered 190 hhds; sold 149 hhds.

FLOUR—Holders firmer, but buyers do not take hold freely, and market dull. Sales of 100 brls single extra at $10.00; 70 do do at $10.44; 120 do double extra at $10.56, inspected, doublehead, lined and delivered; 260 do double extra at 10 75; and 300 do do for 15th September delivery, at $11.40 ₽ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat market steady and firm, with sales of 43 sacks of poor Fall at $1.85; 135 do fair and good at $2.00@2.05; 325 do prime and strictly prime at $2.10@2.15; 41 do choice at $2.17; 45 do, and a large lot of choice, at $2.22; and 156 sacks at private sale. Corn; speculative movement produced large advance in prices; sales of 35 sacks yellow and 265 do white at $1.45; 2,470 do mixed and yellow at $1.50; 15,000 bu in store at $1.52½; and 3,400 do white at $1.55 ₽ bushel. Oats; market buoyant and 1@2c higher; sales of 1,000 sacks at 92c delivered, and 3,500 do in various lots at 92½c ₽ bushel. Barley and Rye; nothing transpired in either.

PROVISIONS—Pork and Lard, nothing reported. Bacon; sales of 30 casks clear sides at 21c ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Market firm, and small sales at $1.80 ₽ gallon.

GROCERIES—The business from first hands is small; prices are 21 to 16c for raw Louisiana Sugar; 52 to 55c for skimmings to choice Rio Coffee; 16½c ₽ lb for Rice, and $1.60 to $1.70 ₽ gallon for Molasses.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.
BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Aug. 27—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Waterloo, Lasalle; Clyde, Seneca; Danube, Ottowa; Alabama, Lasalle, 95,000 feet lumber.

ARRIVED—D. Hess, Lemont, 45 yards dimension stone; Conveyance, Lemont, 48 yards dimension stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 80 yards rubble stone; Investigator, Lemont, 80 yards rubble stone; Antiopa, Morris, 4,200 bu corn, 20,700 lbs seeds; Oneida, Ottowa, 8,335 bu oats, 90 bu barley, 8,000 lbs seeds, 1,430 lbs tallow; Baltimore, Lasalle, 140 tons coal.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, August 27—9 P. M.

CLEARED—Reliance, Morris, 48,185 feet lumber; H. G. Loomis, Lemont; D. Hess, do; Investigator, do; Lady Franklin, do; Conveyance, do.

ARRIVED—Monarch, Minocka Landing, 4,000 bu oats, 2,500 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn. Note—Of those reported cleared there are now here waiting for teams the following boats: Altoona, Union, Waterloo, Clyde, Alabama, Polar Star.

Vessels Passed Detroit.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 27.

UP—Schr Shook.
DOWN—Schrs Mechanic, Young America, Nabob, Maple Leaf, Adriondic, Cooper, Piatt, Young Columbia, Empire State, Kelly, Malmsest, Gem, Autocrat, Lucy Clark, Lomers, Flying Cloud.
WIND—Northwest.

New York Money Market.
NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27.

MONEY—More active at 7 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Irregular, unsettled and decidedly lower; 108¾@108⅞ for gold.
GOLD—Heavy, unsettled and decidedly lower—opening at 253 and declining to 250¼, advancing to 251¼ and declining to 245¾, advancing to 248¼ and closing at 247¼.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet. U. S. 6s '81, coupons, 109¾; 5.20 coupons 112; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, February and August, 112.

Oswego Market.
OSWEGO, Saturday, August 27.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat and corn quiet and nominally lower.
LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull and drooping; no sales after 'Change; white $1 83@1 82. Oats quiet.
LAKE FREIGHTS—12½c for wheat, 13c for corn and 11c for oats to New York.
LAKE IMPORTS—4,101 brls flour, 9,732 bu wheat, 7,600 bu corn.
CANAL EXPORTS—72,138 bu wheat, 82,500 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats.

New York Market.
NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

COTTON—1@2c lower at $1.85 for middling uplands.
FLOUR—State and Western dull, heavy and 5c lower; sales at $10.55@10.60 for extra State; $11.15@11.35 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.35@12.25 for trade brands. Market closing dull—no buyers at outside quotations.
WHISKY—Lower. Prime Western at $1.88.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and fully 5c lower. Sales at $2.37@2.54 for Chicago spring, $2.38@2.56 for Milwaukee Club, $2.55@2.62 for Winter Red Western. Corn dull and 1c lower; sales at $1.63@1.65 for mixed Western. Oats dull and drooping at 96@98c for Western.
GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Cuba at 20¾@22¼.
PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 54; refined in bond quiet at 86; refined free is firm at 90c.
PROVISIONS—Pork heavier with fair demand at $41.50@43.00 for mess, prime mess $40.50@41.00, closing weak at $40.75@41.00; $37 for prime, $38 for prime mess. Also, 2,500 bbls. new mess in a regular way at $41.50@41.50; 1,000 bbls. do, deliverable on or before October 15th, buyer's option, at $44.00, and 500 bbls do for all September, same option, at $43.00. Beef very dull. Lard very dull and nominally unchanged at 21@21¼c. Butter steady at 38@48c for Ohio and 50@55c for State.
CHEESE—Without a decided change at 18@21½c.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

COTTON—More active and advancing. Latest quotations—$1.40@1.50 for ordinary; $1.50@1.55 for good do; $1.55@1.62 for low middling; 1.66@1.67½ for middling; $1.65 was offered but refused for round lots of low middling. The improvement is attributed mainly to the ravages of the worm. The picking season is fairly opened. A few bales of the new crop have arrived. Sales of the week, 1,460 bales; receipts, 1,450 bales; exports, 1,331 bales. Stock on hand not cleared, 4,557 bales.
TOBACCO—Receipts for the same time, 120 hhds; cleared, 780 hhds.
PROVISIONS—Produce very dull; the demand confined to the retail trade.
FLOUR—Good super, $11.62; extra, $12.25.

Estrays.

STRAYED—Or stolen, about the 19th of August last, from 20 Washington street, a small dark red cow, three years old, very gentle, and has been giving milk some time. Any person returning said cow as above will be liberally rewarded. au28-p695-1t

STRAYED—Or stolen, a large cream colored horse, from Best's old brewery, this side of the Illinois Central Round House. He is 15 or 17 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will return him to the brewery. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents in every county in the Northwest, to sell Schonberg's Standard Atlas of the World—the best Atlas for the prices in the United States. What one agent says who has tried it: (Mr. E. B. Landon, Agent, I have been out about two weeks and I have averaged $10 a day [illegible]) JOHN C. WILCOX. For terms and a copy apply to E. B. LANDON, General Agent [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on a Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain, Phila. One of my old agents writes me: "I never have seen any thing that began to sell like it." For particulars call at 16 [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]. SAMUEL PIKE, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29TH,
REGULAR OPENING
OF THE
Fall and Winter Season,

with a GREAT STAR COMEDY, never equaled in the West. The opening piece will be the elegant Comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

with Mr. Aiken, Mr. Bradley, Mr. John Dillon, Mrs. Stoneall and Jenny Hight in the cast.

To be followed by the Drama of

IRELAND AS IT WAS,

With Messrs. Dillon, Metayne, Mazil, Hasenbeck, Little, Bradley, Miss Lotta, Miss Mary Howard, and Mrs. Dillon.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room 25 cents; Children under twelve years, 15 cts; Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Seats 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; no extra charge for Reserved Seats; Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages should call at 10¾.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second week of the popular versatile Comedian,
MR. CHANFRAU,
Who has achieved a great success in his delineation of
LORD DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM,
In the great Comic Drama
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
Which will be presented every evening until further notice.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
SCENES ENCORED NIGHTLY. GO AND SEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
T. L. FITCH..........Acting and Stage Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29th,
First appearance of
M'LLE ELISE,
The beautiful Danseuse.
ALSO,
MR. WM. SCOTT,
Balladist, Pantomimist and Comedian.
ALSO,
SIG. CONSTANTINE,
The great Pantomimist and Dancer.

Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington Street.
MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1864,
PROF. ANDERSON,
The celebrated Ambidextrous Prestidigitateur and incomparable Illusionist, assisted by
MRS. ANDERSON, MISS HACKETT,
And a large corps of artists, in his wonderful and new entertainment,
THE WORLD OF MAGIC.

Grand Day Entertainment on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Doors open at 2¼; to commence at 3 o'clock.

Reserved Seats can be secured at the Box Office, daily, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

Admission..........50 Cents.

au26-p[illegible]

Auction Sales.

SPAN BLACK MARES
AT PRIVATE SALE.

We have a span of Black Mares, five and six years, well matched, every way right, fast trotters.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
au26-p708-4t-4tp Portland Block.

112,000 PRIME CIGARS
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington-sts

38,000 El Sol Cigars,
36,000 Malakoff Cigars,
20,000 El Globo Cigars,
18,000 El Sol Londres Cigars.

au26-p[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FRESH STOCK OF PERFUMERY, just received from New York,
AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, August 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, we shall sell, without reserve, for cash, a

FRESH STOCK OF PERFUMERY,

Just received from New York, consisting of plain and fancy Pomades, Hair Oils, Cosmetics, Cologne Extracts, Hair Invigorators, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.

au26-p[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

$20,000 WORTH IN- GRAIN, 3-PLY, VELVET BRUSSELS AND OIL CARPETS, CANTON MATTING, &c.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CARPET HOUSE,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday & Wednesday, Sept. 6th and 7th,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
au25-[illegible] Auctioneers.

PACKING HOUSE.—For sale at public auction, on
Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1864,

At 3 o'clock p. m., that certain Frame Packing House, Archer Road, in the city of Chicago, formerly known as ALEXANDER BELL'S, more recently occupied by Gregston & Co., together with the fixtures, appurtenances, unexpired term of lease, etc. Also, a lot of Ground Alum Salt and Saltpetre. Sale on the premises. Terms, cash. For description, particulars, &c., apply to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
au21-p[illegible] Auctioneers.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

au[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

30 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
Lots in the West Division
AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 1st, at 3 P., on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, several desirable Building Lots in Blocks No 5 and 13, south of Twelfth street, between Morgan and Walker, in Brand's Addition. One eighth cash and the balance in semi-annual payments, one-eighth with 6 per cent interest. For particulars see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
au[illegible] Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
LARGE SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
At Auction.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our rooms, a fine assortment of

Rich Chamber Suits,

In rosewood, oil, walnut and solid chestnut, with marble-tops, fine parlor suits in hair, cloth and green repp, oak extension dining tables, marble-top oak sideboards with mirror back, oak dining and chamber cane seat chairs, spring-seat and back easy chairs, solid rosewood, walnut and mahogany marble-top tables, hat trees, whatnots dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, cane seat rockers and arm chairs.

ALSO—Fine Ferrein Carpets, and a general assortment of household goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
au27-p903-4t Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
TRADE SALE
50 CRATES CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, without reserve, fifty crates of the best quality of White Crockery, in open lots to the trade. The assortment is one of the best we ever sold, and is all of Edwards and Furnivall's best goods. Sale will be positive. Goods packed and shipped for the country.

au27-p[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

20,000 FEET OF WALNUT VANEERS AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock at our rooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, there will be sold in cases of from 500 to 1000 feet in a case. They are all in good order and worthy the attention of cabinet makers. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
au27-p[illegible] Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
200 Crates assorted Glassware
100 fine Silver-Plated Castors,
10,000 Cigars,
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

au27-p[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF VESSEL AND CARGO.—Will be sold at Public Auction, at E. E. Bruce's office, Chicago, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Aug. 31st, the schooner Nicaragua and her cargo of 350 tons Erie Coal as they now lie at the mouth of Chicago Harbor. Terms, CASH. au27-p[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell the celebrated improved NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. My agents are clearing from $15 to $40 per week. Persons will beware of pretended agents of the N. E. F. Machine, who are swindling the people and sub agents with a cheap, bogus machine, which is worthless. 7000 of our machines have been in use two years in Michigan, all giving satisfaction. Every machine warranted five years. All machines of this date will have my card on the under side. Only offices of delivery 135 So. Clark street, Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5768, and Adrian, Mich. For references of responsibility address W. H. WALDBY & CO., Bankers, or CHAS. REDFIELD, P. M., Adrian, Mich. U. R. EVANS & CO., Sole Agents. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Pin Badges. These Medals and Badges are finished in a style superior to anything yet offered to the public, and are furnished to the trade and peddlers at prices that will allow from three to five hundred per cent. profit. Sample Medal in either yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. au21-p[illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. au24-p[illegible]

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 308 Broadway, New York. au24-p[illegible]

WANTED—1,000 Agents wanted to sell Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil, for Linen. Superior to all, and sells better. Samples sent by mail for 40 cents. One dozen $3.00. E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Massachusetts. Box 51. au21-p[illegible]

WANTED—Agents in this city and every town and county west for History of the War, Northern and Southern sides, and other popular family works. Address with stamp, E. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 186 Clark street, Chicago. au20-p[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Headquarters for Campaign Medals of the different Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Agents can make twenty-five dollars a week selling them. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. E. B. LANDON, Agent, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and every where else in the United States [illegible] VAUGHAN, 118 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—We will pay to men and boys to go in the navy for one, two or three year's service as much or more than any other parties in the city, and we earnestly advise all such desirous of a chance in the naval service, to call and see us before engaging elsewhere. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—To say to the many parties in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook wholly, and have not and do not intend to furnish any men to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark-st. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Less than two weeks intervene between this and the draft. Delays are dangerous. First come, first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st., Chicago. au[illegible]

WANTED—That persons liable to draft should recollect that only ten days intervene between to-day and the commencement of the draft, and that they should immediately hand in their orders for substitutes, while substitutes can be had, to WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest means of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see us. au[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for one year, to go in the Navy. Old Salts preferred. Substitutes can go to the Mississippi River or to the Atlantic seaboard, as they prefer, and have all the chances for prize money. We will pay the highest bounty paid in the city. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—Ten men to enter the U. S. NAVY for three years, as Substitutes, for such we are prepared to pay higher premiums than can be obtained in the city. F. S. MARSHALL & CO, 134 Clark street, Room 6, (up-stairs) next door to the Provost Marshal's Office. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that I am prepared to furnish substitutes for the U. S. Navy and muster them in this city for the term of one, two or three years, and have them credited to any State where the principal may reside. Parties in the city who have friends in other States who wish to procure substitutes, and have them mustered in Chicago, and credited to the principal where he may live, from Maine to California will call on J. A. COLBY, 55 S. Clark st. au[illegible]

WANTED—To furnish substitutes and representatives for the loyal men of Chicago. I have furnished more substitutes than any other party in Chicago—for this reason: If I agree to furnish a man, I propose to do so, if I pay twice what I receive from the principal. If required, will furnish parties to whom I have furnished acceptable substitutes, and will also testify as to the truthfulness of what I advertise. J. A. COLBY, 55 South Clark street. au[illegible]

WANTED.—Men liable to a draft in Chicago or the State of Illinois, want to canvass the city all over and get the lowest figures that they can be furnished with a representative or substitute, then come to me and I will furnish good acceptable men at the lowest possible price. What I advertise I propose to fulfill. Remember the place, J. A. COLBY, 55 Clark street. au[illegible]

WANTED.—Who wants Substitutes for one, two or three years for the U. S. Service? I can furnish good men as low, if not lower than any other party. Call and see me, at any rate. What I propose to do I will do, and will refer to responsible parties, to whom I have furnished good and acceptable men. J. A. COLBY, 55 South Clark street. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes! I will pay to acceptable Substitutes the highest price, cash down. After you have canvassed the town all over, call and see me and get the highest price that is paid by any party in Chicago. If you have any friends who wish to go as substitutes bring them in to me and you will be liberally rewarded by J. A. COLBY, 55 Clark street. au26-p[illegible]

WANTED—Men for the Navy, to serve one, two and three years. Must be aliens or discharged soldiers, who have served two years and got a discharge; to such I will pay the highest price. Will also pay liberally to any one who will bring me an accepted recruit. Apply to J. A. COLBY, 55 South Clark street. au[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes to go in any branch of the service in the army and navy, for one, two or three years, to whom the highest cash premium will be paid. Parties liable to draft, and those who wish to procure substitutes, will do well either to call or hand in their orders at ELY & CO., 117 South Clark street. Post Office Box 1660. au[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes for the U. S. Naval service, and muster them in this city, for the term of one, two or three years, and have them credited to any State where the principal may reside. Parties in the city who have friends in other States who wish to procure substitutes, will find it to their advantage to call at 117 So. Clark st. and get farther particulars, or address P. O. Box 1660. [au[illegible]] ELY & CO.

WANTED—100 Substitutes for one, two and three years, aliens or veterans, over 18 years of age, and perfectly sound, to serve in the Army or Navy. I will pay the highest cash bounty ever paid in this city, at 97 Washington street. Post Office Drawer 6234. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—A one year man to enter the United States Navy as a Substitute for W. T. SHUFELDT, 51 South Water street. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, 10 substitutes for one year. I will pay the highest bounty, cash in hand, that can be paid in this city. Be sure to give me a call at 97 Washington street. P. O. Drawer 6234. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—Enrolled citizens of every district in the State of Illinois can be assured substitutes upon payment of $500. I have men on hand at all times, at 97 Washington street. P. O. box 6234. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. au28-p[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO. Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. au28-p[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. au28-p[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us the last call, and it will then be for you to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U. S. service, for any period from one to three years. Choice of service and regiment given. Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing, give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. au28-p[illegible] WM. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Gunboat men, and also men for U. S. navy service for one year to whom will be paid the highest cash bounty, whether recruits or substitutes. Apply immediately at the Recruiting Office of WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, under Metropolitan Block. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the patriotic citizens of Chicago, State of Illinois that they can now procure their Representative Recruits at the most reasonable terms by address W. M. & Co., Lock Box Post Office 6063, Chicago, Ill.
P. S.—Please give full name and address, and all wanting our services will receive prompt attention. au28-p[illegible] W. M. & C.

WANTED—100 men for the gunboat service, for one, two and three years, for which the following prices will be paid, viz:
One year men, $350 cash in hand;
$500 for two years; and
$650 for three years.
Apply at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.
P. S.—We defy competition. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—100 Men for the gunboat service for one, two and three years, for which the following prices will be paid, viz: one year men, $350 cash in hand; $500 for two years, and $650 for three years. Apply at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill., in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.
P. S.—We defy competition. au28-p[illegible]

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P. S.—We defy competition. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED.—Substitute Wanted. Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 128 and 130 Lake street, up-stairs. au25-p[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—With or without the Furniture a story and a half Gothic Cottage, located in the West Division containing ten rooms. The owner would like to board with the family renting. Apply upon the premises, fourth house west of Hoyne street, on south side of West Lake street. au28-p[illegible]

TO RENT—A House on Jackson street, near Bucker street, containing eight rooms, besides closets, &c. Also, a valuable Dock near Randolph street. Apply to WARD & STANFORD, 164 Randolph street, Rooms 5 and 6. au28-p[illegible]

TO RENT—Two front rooms with board, pleasantly located on Wabash avenue, one block below Twelfth street. Address Box 4244. au28-p[illegible]

TO RENT—A large and neatly furnished front room (without board) to one or two single gentlemen. References given and required. Inquire at 175 Adams street, South Side. au28-p[illegible] R. P. MACKEY.

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture (or part) of furniture for sale. The house is located within five minutes walk of the Post Office or Court House, and will accommodate ten or fifteen boarders if desired. Address Post Office Box 3806. au28-p[illegible]

TO RENT—Saloon of the Westcott House, La Crosse, Wisconsin. A paying institution. M. H. BAXTER. au28-p[illegible]

TO RENT—The second and third stories in the westerly store of Cobb's new Block, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. Will be ready for occupancy Sept. 10th. Apply to H. & B. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake st. au[illegible]

TO RENT—A part of the first floor and basement of the east store in Cobb's Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan Avenue. Apply to S. B. COBB, 125 Dearborn street. au[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A two story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, on Monroe street, between Desplaines and Halsted, near the High School.
Two new frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park.
Three new frame houses and lots on Warren street, near Lincoln.
A brick house of 11 rooms, and lot, on Willard place near Washington.
Two new houses and lots on Michigan avenue, near Twenty second (or Ringgold Place).
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—150 feet front on Park avenue for $40 per foot—cheapest property on the avenue. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 55 Clark street. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—Clark street Property for sale. Lot on Southeast corner of South Clark and [illegible] or Fifteenth street, 150 feet front by 75 feet deep.
Lot on South Branch, near Weaver Salt Dock, 450 feet front on the river and 300 feet deep.
Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, Farms and Illinois Lands.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Three Stores on West Lake and Randolph streets, near the river, that are paying eight and ten per cent. on the prices asked. Also some large, well located lots on Canal, Clinton and Van Buren streets for sale very cheap for cash, by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A few more lots in Weber and Fisher's Subdivision on Wolcott st., north of Division, at $40 per foot.
Nineteen lots, block No. 17, sec. 7, 39, 14, for $4500, if sold together.
Several five and ten acre lots within the City Limits at from $450 to $2500 per acre, and some fine lake fronts near Lake View, by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Brick Stores on Dearborn street, now renting from eight to ten per cent. on prices asked. Two finely located stores on Lake street. One stone front and several frame stores on South Clark street, and a fine bargain is offered on the corner of Lasalle and Monroe streets, by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Three large River Lots on the South Branch, suitable for lumber or salt yards or packing houses. Also several large lots, centrally located, suitable for manufacturing establishments very cheap, by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn st. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage House containing eight rooms and pantry and store room. Also, lot 25x125 to an alley, situated on West Lake street, west of Union Park. Will be sold low for cash. W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3 Metropolitan Block. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two stone front dwellings on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth. One stone front and two brick dwellings on Michigan avenue, north of Eighteenth street. Also two brick dwellings on the North Side, in a good neighborhood, and several fine dwellings on the West Side, for sale by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new two-story Brick House of 11 rooms—hall, gas, bath room, hot and cold water, water closets, &c.—on Willard place, between Washington and Randolph streets. Lot is full depth, with brick barn. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Immediate possession given if desired. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Estate by Geo. V. Byrd, 161 Dearborn street, corner Washington. Several business lots on Michigan avenue, near Water street; also, Madison and Monroe street property, very desirable. 186 feet front on Clark street. Lots on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana avenues, for residences. West Side property for sale in blocks or in lots. Several tracts of land west and south of city limits—160 acres near the Junction, at a great bargain. First class residence and business property in all parts of the city. au26-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Estate for sale or exchange. We wish to exchange first-class lands in North Missouri and Wisconsin for lands in Central and Northern Illinois, or city property in Chicago; and for improved farms will pay part cash. Address POSTON & ALLIS, Chicago, or St. Louis, Missouri. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—House, Barn and Lease on Bucker street, 100 feet west of Canal street. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—First class Central Improved Property.
3 marble front Stores on Lake street,
3 brick Stores on south Water street,
2 Stores (frames) on West Lake street.
Also, several choice business Lots and Lots in all parts of the city. A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.
au[illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class Store on South Water street. Marble front Store on Dearborn street. Michigan avenue Residence. Wabash avenue Residence. Prairie avenue Residence. Business and Residence Property in the best localities. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark street, Room No. 8. au25-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—50 by 214 feet on Clark street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. Also several fine new brick dwellings in the most desirable location in the city. Also a large list of other valuable property worthy the attention of purchasers, at the office of H. A. HONORE, No. 86 Dearborn street. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—For $825, a beautiful cottage, 134 South Morgan street, of six rooms. Possession given on purchase. Lease of ground for five years. au[illegible]

FOR SALE.—We have for sale many very desirable residence lots, NORTH OF CHICAGO AVENUE and east of LARABEE STREET, and in the vicinity of the North Branch Canal suitable for moderate dwellings. These lots are near Crosby's distillery and Kirk's tannery. We will sell cheap or lease for a term of years. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 29th, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between South Water street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the above property will be sold at public auction, on the 5th day of September, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for ready money. Upon the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Secretary of the Treasury will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title and interest of the United States.

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, possession of the said Hospital and grounds will be retained, until the new Hospital to be built under the provisions of the act shall be fully completed and ready for use.

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained, the sale will be postponed. WM. P. FESSENDEN,
jy[illegible] Secretary of the Treasury.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A planing and saw ing mill, sash and door factory, etc., etc., in a good locality and doing a profitable business. Inquire at No 7 Board of Trade Building. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Material for a printing office, complete, with either power or hand press. Address PIGGOTT, Chicago Post, or GEO. GARY & CO., Oshkosh, Wis. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful black horse; two bay horses, for buggy, are all five years old; two gray horses, very good for heavy work, six and seven years old, at 41 Blue Island avenue. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class grocery, stock, fixtures, etc., at a sacrifice. Stock purchased before the great advance in goods. Address Box 1300, Post Office. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Pony. For sale at Wren's Livery Stable, 149 State street, one very handsome iron gray pony, five years old, sound and kind in saddle and harness. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is leaving town. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, one 15 horse and one 30 horse power engine, with tubular boilers, all in complete running order. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington st. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—An Eastern top buggy, one second hand two-seated carriage, and two light open buggies. Can be seen at the Livery Stable of ALLEN & SONS, Court place, between Lasalle and Wells sts. au26-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Union Newspaper Office. The Douglas County Shield Office, only paper in the county, Union in politics, is offered for sale at $1100 cash. It is well supplied with type for book and job printing. It has all the local advertising and a good local patronage. It is located in one of the most rapidly growing towns in the State. A close application of some eleven years at the business is our sole reason for selling. There is no better point in the State. Address EDS. SHIELD, Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Plug Tobacco, Imported genuine Havana Principe, Seed Havana and Seed Cigars, at cost, only for five days, at No. 232 Randolph street, between Franklin and Market streets, in the basement of the Clarendon House. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large horizontal Condensing Engine—cylinder 20 by 30—nearly new, and all in perfect order; made upon the most approved plan, and will work either by high or low pressure. Can be seen at the Vulcan Iron Works, on Clinton street, near Fulton. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—At Amboy, on Illinois Central Railroad, a good Warehouse, with elevator and best of facilities for handling grain. It offers a fine opportunity for grain, coal and lumber business. Apply to EDWARD LITTLE, at John T. Noble & Co's Lumber Office, corner Canal and Carroll streets, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or address Post Office Box 3675. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Locomotive Boilers, 20 feet long, 38 3 inch tubes, fire box with water back, steam drum—all complete and in good order. Wanted, one, two or three Flue boilers, 30 feet long, 42 inches diameter. Apply to GRIFFIN BROS. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Blendon Saw Mill Machinery. Two engines, three boilers, boiler fronts, grates, steam and mud pipes, shafting, gearing, smoke stack, chains, &c., together with a large quantity of old iron, bricks, &c. A good opportunity is offered for any one who may wish to build on same premises or to remove to any other place. For particulars apply to WM. HOVEY, Grand Rapids, Michigan. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—At the Chicago Piano Factory, 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, a variety of 7 octave pianos for sale; 7 second hand pianos, rosewood veneers, for sale; rosewood trimming; one first-class billiard table for sale; one omnibus for sale, by J. PRESTON. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Coaches suitable for livery or Family use. One fine 6 seat panelled Rockaway. A number of light Rockaways, all 2 seats, Phaetons, and the largest stock of buggies in the city, at Shelton & Tuttle's Repository, on Market street, near Washington. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Eight Horse Stationary Steam Engine and Boiler in good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to WM. BARAGWANATH, at the Garden City Steam Engine and Boiler Works, Chicago. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Boarding House Furniture, at No 27 North Canal street, bet. Lake and Randolph sts. Inquire of MRS. S. DIXON. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Building and lease of ground northwest corner of Madison and Jefferson sts. There are two stores below, and rooms overhead. A good place for a Grocery, Flour and Feed or Liquors. Apply to L. H. O'CONNOR, at Smith & Frank's, 169 South Water street. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. Superior double Engines, 60 horse power each, and boilers of full capacity for the engines—all of first class materials and workmanship—heater, cut off, governor, &c. For sale at a bargain. Apply personally or by letter to E. A. LAY & CO., 148 South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 6476. au28-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Upon easy terms, a desirable stone built flouring mill, having three run of stone, with capacity for four, situated at Clintonville, on the Fox River, 39 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago and Galena Union railroad. There is a cooper's shop and some residence property also for sale. Apply to WM. PANTON on the premises. au28-p[illegible]

General Notices.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY,
FULTON, ILL.

This popular Institution (the only Military School in the Western States) is now organized as a Public Institution, and will open its Fall Session September [illegible], 1864.

Parents of young men and lads over 12 years of age, who desire to secure places in the Cadet Corps, will do well to apply early. For Circulars and particular information, address the President, Col. D. S. COVERT.

Reference is made to Gov. Yates, President of the Board of Trustees; [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—An experienced Second Miller, for our mills at [illegible]. BORTON & CO., 144 South Water street, [illegible] Block.

WANTED—Five good Carpenters, [illegible] corner of Eighteenth and [illegible] avenue, new building.

WANTED—A good, steady boy who has had some experience in the [illegible] business. A chance to learn the business [illegible] for a youth of the right description. [illegible] wages expected, to P. O. Drawer [illegible]. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper, by a young man who has had [illegible] years experience. Best of city and [illegible] references given. Address "T. W.," Post Office Box [illegible]. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework. To a suitable person [illegible] best wages will be given. Apply at [illegible] street.

WANTED—A Brick Dwelling house, worth from $7,000 to $10,000. Address "K." P. O. Box 3339, giving location and [illegible] au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—A good light second hand Buggy, with or without top. Address P. O. Box 3360, where to be seen and price. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—Furnished room for a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box [illegible] Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Uncle Sam's Greenbacks in exchange for Photographs, Cartes de Visite, plain or in oil colors at 137 and [illegible] South Clark street. ALDRIDGE & [illegible]. au[illegible]

WANTED—Situations for American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and Colored Servants, with good city references, to apply at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 188 South Clark street, [illegible] D. PRATT [illegible] Country orders punctually attended to with stamp. Box 1659.

WANTED—A young lady to travel, Alto, to travel with an Old Folks Concert Company, now traveling. One that plays [illegible]. Also a young Lady Pianist. Address [illegible]. An interview may be had, to "A W B," [illegible] Chicago Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent from [illegible] month until May 1st, 1865, a first class [illegible] centrally located, with all modern improvements. Prefer the North side. Taking the house [illegible] a time, would prefer renting carpets with [illegible] pay a liberal price. If house and location [illegible] great. Giving situation and description of [illegible] "R. L. B." P. O. Drawer 5903.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West [illegible] agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns [illegible] ladies' dresses and all kinds of clothing [illegible] in every family. Extra inducements [illegible]. STACY & WILDER, room 16 [illegible] McCormick's Building, corner of [illegible] Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. box [illegible]. au28-p[illegible]

WANTED—By a young American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or as lady's nurse. Understands cut[ting] of children's clothing, also dress making [illegible] jections to the country. Address "L. L." [illegible] office, for two days.

WANTED—A situation as Book Keeper. The applicant has lately returned from the army after three years service. [illegible] reference given. Address "J B J," Post Office [illegible] 155

WANTED—To buy a first-class Fruit Farm in Illinois on one of the railroads leading into Chicago. Give particular description of the fruits, depth and quality of soil and [illegible] price, &c. Prefer a timbered situation. O. S. [illegible] TOP, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] good Journeymen Plasterers and a [illegible] man. Good wages and steady employment [illegible] given. Apply soon to BRIDGES & LAWSON, [illegible] Paso, Ill.

WANTED.—If this should meet the eye of CHRISTOPHER FORBES, [illegible] of Sangeen, C. W., he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with the [illegible] FRED. KING, Brampton Post Office, Canada [illegible]. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, furnished room with board at a moderate price. (Must be within fifteen minutes walk of Lake and Lasalle streets.) Address "M S P," [illegible] office. au[illegible]

WANTED.—Board wanted for two young ladies, in a private family, where there are but few boarders, south [illegible] of Clark street. Satisfactory reference. Address "MISS G." Box 5489, Chicago Post Office. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—A House. The advertiser wants to rent a small, [illegible] house (The West Side preferred). Rent to be [illegible] Would buy part of the Furniture. Address [illegible] 6080 Post Office.

WANTED—By an able bodied young man, just from Scotland, some kind of employment, where honesty, hard work and attention is required. Is acquainted with the [illegible] and decal trade. Address Box 4541, Chicago, [illegible]. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED—To find [illegible] Co.'s fine large Photograph House [illegible] South Clark street corner of Madison, where [illegible] make those beautiful Card Photographs, [illegible] Albums, for $3.00 per hundred or $1.00 per dozen. Large size photographs for $1 [illegible].

WANTED—A boy about 14 years old, in a first class Retail Grocery. [illegible] One who resides with his parents [illegible] Address, in own handwriting, P. O. Box [illegible]. au27-p[illegible]

WANTED.—A lady from the East wishes a situation for the coming season in a wholesale or retail Millinery Establishment as a trimmer, or would superintend a store. Has [illegible] in the business, and is well qualified. Communications addressed to "MISS SOPHIA B," Chicago Post Office, will meet prompt attention. au[illegible]

WANTED—Two young ladies capable of teaching the English branches in all its branches, are also competent in French, Music, are desirous of obtaining situations as governesses in respectable families or would take charge of a school. Best of references given if required. Address MARY E. and LIZZIE, P. O. Box [illegible]. au26-p[illegible]

WANTED—Active, industrious men, for Life Insurance Solicitors. Liberal commissions will be paid. Apply to No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A situation by an active business man—a permanent situation by the year, at a fair salary, with some reliable business man or firm either as Salesman, Solicitor, Traveling Agent, out-door Clerk, or in any business that is honorable. He is willing to make himself generally useful to his employers; has been for the last eight or nine years engaged in the commission business, and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the West. Unexceptionable reference given. Address "I D W," Box 2176, Chicago [illegible].

WANTED—To buy a house, for removal, in the South Division. Apply to [illegible] SPRINGER, No. 1 Metropolitan Block. au25-p[illegible]

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of profitable employment, particularly adapted to their condition, should address Post Office Drawer 6014, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] date of discharge, and name of company and [illegible] was discharged from.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $35 per month. Wood Choppers $35 per month; Teamsters, $40 per month; Carpenters and Wagon Makers, $75 per month; with rations furnished and free transportation from Chicago. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 132½ South Water street, Chicago. [illegible] O. M. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—1,000 tons old scrap iron, for which we will pay the highest market price. Country dealers will do well to ship direct to us, as we buy for our own use and will charge them commission. C. B. BROWN & CO., [illegible] Merchants and foundrymen.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An improved farm of 275 acres, being N. E. ¼ Sec. 33, and W. ½ [illegible] W. ½ Sec. 20, and W. ½ Lots 1, [illegible] Sec. 5, all in Township 32, Range 7, [illegible] acres under fence, 126 under cultivation, 35 timber. On premises is a good two story frame house, good barn, orchard, etc.; 9 miles a little west of south of the city of [illegible] in Grundy county, Illinois, which is the nearest [illegible] on the R. I. R., and nearest point to Illinois [illegible] igan Canal. For $16 per acre. Inquire of [illegible] AYRES, 88 Dearborn street, or the owner [illegible] MURPHY, P. O. Box 89, Ottawa, Ill. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—A farm of 920 acres all under fence and cultivation, situated [illegible] miles east of Loda and 108 miles south of Chicago on the Chicago Branch Illinois Central Railroad. 2,500 acres prairie lands, situated in [illegible] Ford and Champaign counties, Illinois. JAMES MIX, office No. 33 South Water street. au22-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large number of improved farms, in size from 40 to [illegible] Also 50,000 acres of farming lands. Money to [illegible] farming lands and farms. Apply to D. W. [illegible] SONS, 118 Randolph street. P. O. Box [illegible]. au27-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Country Residence. A very desirable farm of 80 acres, handsomely situated on the banks of Fox River, one mile of Batavia and five miles north of Aurora, [illegible] County, Ill. Orchard well timbered. Fine [illegible] good barns and outbuildings, a fine garden and [illegible] variety of fruit. This is a rare chance to [illegible] valuable place. For particulars and terms apply to F. W. [illegible], on the premises, or to C. [illegible] DEN, 176 Lake st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale [illegible] below its actual value, between 700 and [illegible] of heavy pine timbered land, in Manistee, [illegible] close at hand. Call at 58 South Water street [illegible] MEAD.

Lost.

LOST—In the vicinity of the Post Office, on Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, a ladies' round Buckskin Purse, rather old and very much worn, with steel clasps and containing about Forty Dollars. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. au[illegible]

LOST—Caution. A Certificate of Deposit issued by the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, in favor of Edward [illegible] for One Hundred Dollars, and [illegible] dated Nov. 20, 1863. All persons are warned [illegible] negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. au28-p[illegible] EDWARD VAUG[illegible]

LOST—Yesterday morning, [illegible] 144 State street, a little girl, named [illegible] Gilbert, five years old. Hair very light, and [illegible] complexion rather dark, and face nearly covered with mosquito marks. Any one knowing [illegible] of her will confer a favor by leaving word [illegible] above address. au[illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward. A small black and tan Slut, answering to the name of "Jennie." Had on a German-silver collar. [illegible] will return her to 27 River street will receive the above reward. au[illegible]

LOST—A large Newfoundland Dog. Has a white spot on his breast. A [illegible] reward will be paid to any one who will return him to 71 Lake street, (up stairs.) au[illegible] H. ROSENFELD[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board during the Convention, at 174 Madison street, South Side. au28-p[illegible]

BOARDING.—Board wanted by a gentleman, wife, and daughter [illegible] in a Private family [illegible]. References exchanged if desired. Address "G," P. O. Drawer [illegible]. au28-p[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen boarders can be accommodated at 20 [illegible] avenue, during the Convention or longer. au[illegible]

BOARDING.—An unfurnished front room, with clothes press, an[d] [illegible] to let with board in a private family [illegible] and wife or two single gentlemen, at 25 [illegible] street, Chicago.

Wanted—Correspondents.

WANTED—Correspondents. [illegible]

Y, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKL
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
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" (per quarter)........
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Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

THE CONVENTION.
The "Democratic" National Conventio
ganizes to-day at high noon. The nom
ation of candidates and the framing of
latform will not be completed before We
esday or Thursday. The two-third ru
ill be insisted upon by the peace delegate
ecause it is in accordance with the usage o
he party during the last twenty years.
The platform will be agreed upon wit
ut serious trouble. It will consist main
f two planks—first, an armistice with th
ebels for the purpose of stopping the wa
econd, recommending the holding of a con
vention to settle the matters in dispute be
ween the sections. (The absurdity of thi
cheme will not be discussed in the Conve
ion.) The remaining planks will be devote
o abusing Lincoln and his administratio
But when the Convention proceeds t
ominate a candidate for President wi
ome the tug of war. The rabble about tow
re for the "Chickahominy grave-digger,
" great unwashed of the Celtic perso
ion are all shouting lustily for Mick Lella
s "their only hope," and the "star of thei
alvation. But the straight peace men de
ounce him as being little better than
Lincoln Abolitionist. They bitterly poin
o his order commanding General Banks
make sure work of arresting the Democra
ic portion of the Maryland legislature, an
ncarcerate them in Fort Lafayette!" The
cornfully point to his Harrison Landin
etter of July 7, 1861, to the President, ad
ising the emancipation of slaves by whol
tates, on the ground of "military neces
ity;" and the adoption of other equall
trong war policies. Which advice Mr
Lincoln followed, and for which he has sinc
een so tremenduously denounced by th
ntire Copperhead leadership. (This re
markable letter, with some comment
hereon, will be found on the second page o
his issue.)
But the hardest point the peace delegate
ake against McClellan is, that he possesse
o claims for the nomination and has no
eputation before the public except tho
ounded on his military deeds against th
Southern people. "He has," say they
"nothing to show why he should be nomi
nated except that he has shed the blood o
Southern Democrats in his unconstitution
al attempt to coerce sovereign States an
crush a free people struggling for thei
rights." This is a hard indictment again
"Little Mac." The peace men swear th
he shall not be nominated. That no "W
Democrat" shall be crammed down the
throats; that they could just as consistent
support Lincoln, Fremont or Butl
for President as McClellan, and that the
will vote for no man who has imbrued h
hands in the blood of Southern democra
in helping the "abolition tyrant Lincoln,
prosecute this unholy war." On the oth
hand, the McClellanites swear that th
General, no matter how many thousand
their Southern brethren he has slain, shal
nominated at all hazards. It is a very pr
ty fight as it stands. We occupy tow
the belligerents the delightful state of ne
trality felt by the woman when her husba
and the bear were in mortal hug.

THE NEWS.
Our Sunday night's news gives us throu
rebel channels, but forwarded in an offic
bulletin, the surrender of Fort Morg
Mobile will soon be in our hands. Fr
Washington we have an interesting and i
portant summary of news relating to t
draft, and a resume of the situation bef
Petersburg since the attack on Hanco
corps on Thursday, together with a vari
of lesser news our space obliges us to su
marize elsewhere.
On the inside of this issue will be fo
McClellan's Harrison Landing letter, inst
ing on the emancipation of slaves and co
cation of rebel property. Also his letter co
manding General Banks to make sure wor
arresting the Maryland legislature. Also
incidents and sketches of proceedings
Saturday's meetings and caucuses. A
Hon. John Wentworth's crushing
joinder to Vallandigham. And the
proceedings of the fossil convent
of the late Amos Kendall, together with
fullest report published in any city pape
the preliminary events of the Copperh
Convention.
The Convention of pre-Adamite fos
headed by that ancient and awful gentle
Amos Kendall, who knew Noah and atten
to postal matters in Abraham's time, me
Bryan Hall, on Saturday, and nominated G
B. McClellan for the Presidency. The
show was eminently respectable, and me
our most dignified reverence. Butter, e
at the present high prices, would refus
melt in their mouths, and we congratu
the old gentlemen upon their successful
livery of the representative of shades.
On Thursday of last week the rebels
tacked Gen. Hancock at Reams' Station
loosen his hold upon the Weldon railr
On the Upper Potomac Averill has
harassed the Peace men by repulsing Ear
attempt to get over into Maryland, at W
liamsport. Logan also takes a hand in c
turing a line of rifle-pits and some prison
before Atlanta.
A communication signed by Messrs. B
Hough, Murray Nelson, C. A. Reno, Cha
Randolph, and others on the Congressio
question in this district, was crowded ou
our yesterday morning's edition. It will
found on another page of this issue.
Col. Hancock returned from Spring
on Saturday, with the intelligence tha
quota of Cook county will be in the vici
of 2,000. Now will our citizens make a f
and thorough effort, and fill up the qu
that Cook county may honor all calls of
Government, and be saved a draft? I
be done, and let it be.
Gold is tumbling in spite of copper
influences to keep it up, under the influe
of Grant's important victory detailed in S
retary Stanton's dispatch. It opened
Saturday at 253, declined to 250¼, adva
to 251¼, fell to 245¾, advanced to 248¼,
closed at 247¼.
There is a report which needs confir
tion, that a commissioner from the S
Government of Georgia is in Washingto
ascertain what basis may be secured
which the State of Georgia, independe
the rest of the Confederacy, may come b
into the Union.
After Vallandigham's disloyal harangu
Friday night the crowd called upon H
John Wentworth, who was a listener, fo
speech. The Copperheads around the st
supposed that he would speak in sympa
with their views. On the other hand
gave them a thorough Union speech, and
ministered a scathing rebuke to the disl
Vallandigham, exposing his fallacies
pointing out his southern sympathies.
ing his remarks an attempt was mad
interrupt him. He told the crowd they
not carrying out their doctrine of
speech, and said his voice was stronger
longer than theirs, and that he couldn'
hissed down. He kept on and conc
his speech, which will be found in ano
column.

The Peace Question.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tri
WASHINGTON,
Much amusement has been caused
in New York of the appointment of Peace
missioners by the President. No such
sioners have been appointed, and the idea
abandoned. No advances will be made
by the administration for the purpose of
a suspension of hostilities, as it is believ
any such advances will be rejected by th
government, and regarded as an evidence of
ness and want of confidence in the Union
At the same time there is reason to beli
any propositions, or commissioners prop
credited, which might be sent by the C
authorities, looking to an armistice and a p
tive settlement of the existing difficulties
receive a hearing and favorable consider
The above is a fatal concession to
Copperhead cause, coming directly
prominent Copperhead organ. The
Government "will reject any such
ces," that is measures for securing a
sion of hostilities, and "there is no